Weather

Misty weather with occasional rain. The maximum temperature yesterday was 64.7 and the minimum 49.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 74.4 and 50.7.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Shinyo Maru Ord. 10 a.m. today.
FOR Europe via Str. Khiva, Apr. 8
FROM America and Europe, Str. Colombia, Apr. 6
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Dilwara, Apr. 7.

NO. 2634 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年二月十六日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

POLAND FOR RUSS SOVIET PEACE PACT, IS MESSAGE

Negotiations For Treaty Are Suggested By Air Message

STATE RULE PLAN

Zemstvo Heads Issue Pledge To Protect Foreigners

(*Reuter's Service*)

Warsaw, March 28.—The Polish Government has sent a wireless message to Moscow stating that Poland is prepared to negotiate peace with Soviet Russia.

London, March 30.—Peace negotiations between the Latvian Government and Soviet Russia will begin at Moscow on April 5.

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Vladivostok, April 2.—The Zemstvo Provisional Government has issued the following declaration:

"We have taken over full power in Eastern Siberia in view of the resolutions passed by the various Labor Unions throughout the country in our favor. The Government program will be to re-establish State rule in accordance with the will of the people.

"With regard to foreign policy, the Government intend to uphold all agreements with foreign counteres, recognising and safeguarding the interests of foreigners in Eastern Siberia."

Nitti Pledges Italy To Allied Loyalty

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rome, March 29.—Signor Nitti, the Premier, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies today, emphasised Italy's complete loyalty to the Allies and urged the settlement of the Adriatic question by agreement with Jugo-Slavia.

Men In Far East Are Paid Tribute By Great Britain

Rev. G. Findlay Andrew And Rev. John Darroch Are Given Official Decorations

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 30.—The London Gazette, published today, containing appointments to the British Empire Order for services in the war, includes in the list of officers of the Order the Rev. G. Findlay Andrew for valuable services in China and the Rev. John Darroch for valuable services as editor of Chinese publications.

NEW FRENCH GUN IS EXPECTED TO RANGE 150 MILES

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, March 27 (delayed).—Ten models of a new-long-range gun, invented by a French engineer, M. Delamare Maze, have been constructed under the supervision of French artillery experts and are at present being tested.

The first model constructed with the new breach chamber only produced a muzzle velocity of 2,200 feet per second but the later types, it is understood are capable of firing a shell with nearly double that velocity. The technical advisers to the French Government say that they see no reason why that speed should not be still further increased and the effective range of the gun even further extended, even to a distance of 150 miles.

Details of the new gun are being kept a strict secret but the main principle of M. Delamare Maze's invention is the practical abolition of recoil.

The propellant is contained in a special explosion chamber, constructed to stand huge pressure. Gas is brought to bear gradually on the shell and vents in the side of the gun carry away the surplus gas to the rear of the explosion chamber.

The Influence Of The Art Of Millet On The Modern Municipal Street Gang

Ding in New York Tribune

U.S. Legation Gets Protest From China For Kiukiang Affair

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, April 2.—The Chinese Government has handed a protest to the American Legation against the landing of marines from the American gunboats Elcano and Samar at Kiukiang on March 15.

The marines were landed at the request of the British authorities during the disturbance at that port.

LEADING CHINESE URGE ADOPTION OF VICE REPORT

Ten prominent Chinese have indorsed the findings of the Special Vice Commission and in a letter to the Municipal Council urge the adoption of the recommendations made and pledge their support to stringent action to rid the Settlement of prostitutes.

The letter follows:

Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai. Dear Sir:

We have read with deep interest the report of the Special Vice Committee on vice conditions in Shanghai as published in the Municipal Gazette. That the Chinese community is much interested in the question is shown by the fact that the leading Chinese papers have reproduced the report in translation and favorably commented upon it.

We view with alarm the unprecedented growth of prostitution within the foreign settlement during the last few years, and believe that stringent action should at once be taken in order to check it.

We indorse, therefore, heartily the views expressed and recommendations made by the Committee, and pledge our individual support to assist, whenever possible, any action taken by the Shanghai Municipal Council to rid this community of the evil.

Yours very faithfully,
Signed:,

Chu Pao-san, C. T. Wang, Tong Shao-yi, C. C. Nieh, H. T. Soong, Y. M. Chien, M. Y. Chung Chang Nieh-yuin, T. T. Tong, and T. H. Lee.

OPIUM GRAFT IS CHARGED AS NEW CROP COMES IN

Squeeze By Officials Is Complaint Of Growers Of Drug Poppy

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, March 31.—The International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, has received the following interesting letter from a correspondent at Hinghwa, Fukien, describing conditions in that province:

This section is just in the midst of the opium harvest. Putien county has about the same acreage as was planted last year. However, it is proving to be a harvest for the officials rather than for the farmers. There seems to be little doubt but that the provincial officials or rather the Governor has deliberately planned to reap a big harvest out of the poppy. Last year the fine upon the farmers was collected by the Putien magistrate. The division of the fine was said to be seven-tenths for the Governor, two-tenths for the Northern soldiers, and one-tenth for the magistrate.

TAX COLLECTED

This year the tax is being collected under the supervision of a special officer sent down from Foochow by the Governor. It is interesting to note that this officer, Colonel Wang, belongs to the Governor's special guard troops. We infer that he wishes to see that the local officials do not squeeze the tax.

Colonel Wang does not use local people with the exception of a few for guides. He uses the Northern troops. He goes out into the country and camps there. He summons the village elders to appear before him and announces the amount of the tax. If they do not agree to see that it is paid they are put in ward until they do agree.

SOLDIERS SEIZE CITIZENS

If any of the village elders do not appear when summoned soldiers go to the village and seize a few of the prominent citizens. They are put in ward until the village accepts the demands of the officials. The amount of poppy tax demanded this year is two or three times that asked last year. In some places it far exceeds the value of the poppy crop.

This method will doubtless be effective in reducing the amount of poppy planted next year. However, the thing to be noted is that this affair is by official sanction and that there has been no effort whatever to destroy or prohibit the planting of poppy. On the other hand, the farmers understood that they could plant poppy, and did so.

American Here Is To Vise Tonnage For Panama Canal

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, April 2.—Captain W. I. Eisler of Shanghai, has been suggested by the American Legation to act in conjunction with the Ministry of Communications for the issuance of Panama Canal tonnage certificates.

Captain Eisler, who was formerly Marine Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company, is now representative of the United States Shipping Board.

SILK MEN ARRIVE TODAY ON SHINYO; CHENEY WITH PARTY

Besides the two important groups of financiers now in Shanghai, the party headed by Mr. Thomas W. Lamont and the other representing the Pacific Development Company, another noteworthy party is arriving this morning on the T. K. K. liner Shinyo Maru from Hongkong. This is headed by Mr. Charles Cheney, President of the Silk Association of America, and is composed of a number of the leading figures in the silk industry of America.

Those in the party of silk men are: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cheney Mr. Emil J. Stehli of the Stehli Silk Corporation and Mrs. Stehli, Mr. John Dunlop of John Dunlop's Sons Silk Company, Mr. William Cheney, manager of the Raw Silk Department of Cheney Bros., and Mrs. Cheney, Mr. Ramsey Paugnet, secretary of the Silk Association of America, Mr. D. E. Douty, manager of the U. S. Conditioning & Testing Company and Mrs. Douty, Mr. George A. Post of Post & Sheldon and Mrs. Post and Miss Post.

Ladies of the visiting parties are to be entertained at a tea and reception at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the Chinese ladies of Shanghai. This reception will be held in the former German Club building on The Bund and it is expected that more than 200 will attend.

Another tiffin in honor of Mr. Lamont and for the other visiting American bankers will be given Monday at the Carlton by the Chinese Bankers' Association, the Chinese officials of the Shanghai-

(Continued on Page 4)

DEATH REIGNS AS TORNADO SWEEPS U. S. MIDDLE WEST

Buildings In Suburbs Of Chicago Are Demolished

LOSS IS MILLIONS

Several States Report Heavy Damage As Storm's Result

(*Reuter's Service*)

Chicago, March 29.—The latest reports from the Middle West state that 77 persons have been killed and thousands made homeless through the tornadoes. The death-roll in Chicago totals 29. Twenty-four persons have been killed in Ohio.

It is expected that the death-roll will be largely increased when telegraphic communications have been resumed with Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri.

MILITARY IN CHARGE OF WORK OF SALVAGE

Later.—Detachments of infantry are assisting the residents in removing the wreckage in the suburbs which are practically under martial law. Soldiers are guarding an unroofed bank and have been ordered to shoot to kill if there is any attempt at looting. There are 27 dead in Indiana and nine in Michigan.

Chicago, March 29.—Twenty persons have been killed and hundreds injured in a tornado here. Many buildings in the northwestern suburbs were demolished. The damage is estimated at several million dollars.

New York, March 29.—The tornadoes which have been sweeping through the Eastern States have devastated the towns through which they passed. The towns of Elgin and Joliet, Illinois, have suffered severely. Eight persons have been killed and hundreds injured and it is estimated that $4,000,000 damage has been done in the business quarter of Elgin.

MANY FIRES START IN FASHIONBALE SUBURBS

Two hundred houses in Melrose Park have been wrecked. Many fires started among the wreckage at Evanston and Wilmette but were prevented from spreading.

The storm was especially severe in Michigan over an area covering Kalamazoo, Battle Creek and Lansing and extending as far as Bay City.

The town of Edmondton, Indiana, has been virtually destroyed. Many were killed and injured. Swanton, Greenville and Rab's Corner, Ohio, were razed to the ground. Lagrange and West Point, Georgia, have been severely damaged. Numerous places are completely isolated owing to the telegraph wires being blown down so that further details are not yet available.

U. S. NAVY WILL EXCEED BRITISH, LONG'S OPINION

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 31.—In the House of Commons today, in reply to a question, Mr. Walter Long, the First Lord of the Admiralty, made a statement with regard to the report that th American Navy would equal the British by 1924.

He said that the statement that the United States Naval estimates exceed the British by £1,000,000 did not represent a fair comparison for at the current rate of exchange the United States estimates were approximately £28,000,000 more than Great Britain's.

Moreover if the £23,000,000 terminal war expenses in the British estimates were subtracted the United States estimates would be £44,000,000 in excess of the British.

As regards personnel the figures of Great Britain were 136,000, falling to 131,000 by the end of the year, including all ranks and ratings and officers and men of the Marines, whereas the United States figure of 120,000 was the total of enlisted men only and excluded officers and marines.

Therefore the comparative American total was 147,000. Furthermore the British personnel was being reduced while the United States estimates provided for the personnel increasing. When the British numbers had fallen to 131,000 the United States numbers would have risen to 177,000.

Ebert Welcomes War Prisoners

President Ebert of Germany officially welcoming home war prisoners expatriated by France. Many of the men had been captured in the early days of the war and were held in French prison camps through the five long years. Berlin, bedecked in flags and bunting and wearing a holiday appearance, welcomed back the soldiers. President Ebert addressed them and was roundly cheered.

Italy Must Go To Court To Get Silesia, Is View Of China's Diplomatists

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER

(*Our Peking Correspondent*)

Peking, March 31.—The case of the steamship Silesia illustrates with biting clarity why the educated and sophisticated Chinese smiles a bit sardonically and a bit sadly when he is told that the era of right making might passed with the end of the world war. It illustrates why his old-time suspicion of the fair dealing of the West with China is at bottom not a bit abated.

The steamship Silesia was one of the Austrian vessels seized by China when China declared war against the Central Powers. It was at that time lying in internment in the Whangpoo River. At that time no protest was made by the Allied Powers. Far from it; they encouraged China to take the action it did. It was the action every other Allied Power had taken with respect to enemy ships on declaration of war.

SILESIA UNDER CHARTER

Some months ago the Silesia, like the other seized enemy ships, was chartered out to various private and public interests. The Silesia, as it happened, was chartered to the Czecho-Slovak government to be used to transport wounded and invalided Czechs homeward. The ship was so used, Czechs were taken aboard and were brought to Trieste on their way home. And at Trieste the Italian authorities seized the ship, pulled down the Chinese flag, ordered the crew and captain off and simply took possession. And an Italian court awarded the ship to Italian interests on the ground that before the war the Silesia had belonged to the Austrian Lloyd and that some of the shares of that company were owned by Italians. The Chinese government made due and formal protest to the Italian Foreign Office. The Italian Foreign Office has replied that it cannot interfere with the judiciary. And there the matter stands and China presumably must grin and bear it

It would be difficult to construct a case with a more clear-cut division between right and wrong. When China took over the enemy ships, it acted thoroughly within its powers under international law. It acted exactly as Great Britain, France and America did under similar circumstances. Nor was its right disputed at that time. The Silesia was therefore a Chinese ship exactly as is the steamer George Washington now an American ship, exactly as the Austrian Lloyd ships seized by America are American ships. Nor has the Italian government any more claim to take the Silesia because the Austrian Lloyd once had some Italian shareholders than Holland would have to seize any of the American ships taken from Germany because some of the North German Lloyd shareholders were Dutch.

CHINA'S RIGHT UPHELD

The Silesia was owned by an Austrian company and flew the Austrian flag. It was an enemy ship as clearly as was the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which lay in internment in Boston harbor. And China had as clear a right to take it as America had to take the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

If Italy wishes to contest China's claim to the vessel, it has plenty of channels in which to do so under international law and by diplomatic procedure. If it contests China's rights to the Silesia it must also contest the other Allied Powers' rights to the Austrian Lloyd ships they hold. And it is to be observed that Italy is not seizing those ships. Why? What other conclusion can a Chinese come to than that it is because the other nations have navies and China has not? One can imagine readily enough what would happen and how swiftly if any Power seized a British ship flying the British flag, ran down the Union Jack and ordered

(Continued on Page 4)

Rumanian Prince Seeks Japan's Aid For Rehabilitation

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 29.—Interviewed by the Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail, the Crown Prince of Rumania, who is passing through Cairo on his way to Japan, stated that he hoped to obtain in Japan the things of which Rumania was in desperate need.

The Prince said that he hoped to interest Japanese shipping companies.

"Japan," he added, "could supply locomotives, linen, medicine, etc., but we are looking to the Japanese for help of any kind. Our old friend, Great Britain, would help but she has her own vast house to repair after the ravages of war. Rumania's great resources would furnish the necessary guarantees."

Coal Miners' Union Officials Accused Of Raising Prices

(*Reuter's Service*)

Indianapolis, March 29.—The names of 125 miners and mine-owners in the bituminous coal-mines, who are alleged to be implicated in a conspiracy to raise the price of coal, have been published. The list includes Mr. Lewis, acting president, and, Mr. Green, the secretary of the Miners' Unions, Mr. Brewster, chairman of the Operators' Scale Committee, and others prominent in connection with the strike last Autumn.

TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE

(*Reuter's Service*)

Roubaix, March 28.—A general strike of textile workers has been declared here. One hundred and fifty thousand workers are affected.

GERMAN ARMY NOW IN RUHR; PARIS SENDS ALLIES NEWS

Attempt Being Made To Prevent Damage To Property

BAR KAPP'S AIDS

Revolutionary Leaders Are Prosecuted By Government

PEOPLE'S ARMY

Herr Mueller Declares Complete Change Is Only Hope Now

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, March 29.—It is declared in official quarters that it is confirmed that German regular troops have entered the Ruhr district without the permission of the Allies. The action, it is asserted, is totally unwarranted. The number of troops concerned is estimated at 8,000 to 10,000 men.

Meanwhile the Berlin Government is negotiating with the Independent Socialist leader, Herr Cohn, with a view to modifying its ultimatum to the workers in the Ruhr district as it has been pointed out to the Government that, if the workers are driven to desperation, they may flood the mines and blow up the blast furnaces.

Berlin, March 29.—The Government is initiating proceedings against the leaders of the Kapp revolution. Herr Falkenhausen, ex-Under-Secretary of State, has been arrested and also General Levetzow. A number of high officers have been dismissed including General von Lettow-Vorbeck.

WILSON QUOTED AS NOT OPPOSING ENTRY

Paris, March 29.—At today's meeting of the Conference of Ambassadors, Mr. Wallace, the American Ambassador, confirmed the statement that President Wilson was not opposed to the entry of more regular troops into the Ruhr region if the German Government desired to despatch them.

Berlin, March 29.—The National Assembly was opened today, the Chancellor, Herr Mueller, in his opening speech pronounced for the further democratisation of their institutions, including the Civil Service.

He declared that those who had made common cause with Dr. Kapp must disappear. Unfaithful military formations would be disbanded and a new—a real people's army—would be created. Democrats must be placed in commanding positions everywhere.

The Chancellor outlined extensive social legislation. He said that the mines would be publicly administered and that the Empire would take part in the management of the collieries and would later take over the coal and potash syndicates.

EARLY ELECTIONS ARE PREDICTED BY CHANCELLOR

Herr Mueller foreshadowed early elections. He declared that the Government had been negotiation with the Allies with the object of sending reinforcements to the Ruhr and added that up to the present the Allies would agree only if equivalent Allied forces entered Germany at other places. The Allies in this connection demanded the occupation of Frankfurt, Hamburg, and Darmstadt.

Herr Mueller said that the Government had rejected the Allied demand because it had no idea of exposing the neutral zone to the terrors of occupation. The anarchists of the Left, he said, must be treated similarly to the anarchists of the Right. Preparations had been made for that already.

"The only good consequence of the revolt," the Chancellor continued, "is that foreigners are convinced that the days of the Nationalists and Militarists are over and that we are not afraid of Bolshevism."

NEWS IS REPORTED AS BEING MORE HOPEFUL

London, March 29.—The latest news from Germany is more hopeful. It is reported that the Reds have been defeated at Wesel where the Government troops have been reinforced from South Germany. The Reds have now asked for an armistice.

Later.—The latest British telegrams received from Berlin state

that the situation in Germany is "returning to normal." It appears that the shortage of food has damped the enthusiasm of the Reds. Fights are still reported but the accuracy of the reports is often doubtful. The position in the Ruhr Valley is much quieter.

Berlin, March 29.—The latest news from the Rhineland and Westphalia indicates that order is gradually being restored. Probably the Reds' headquarters at Muelheim will soon be isolated owing to the Socialists breaking away.

Paris, March 29.—The American note on the occupation of the Ruhr district was handed to M. Millerand today.

BESEIGERS INFLICTING PUNISHMENT AT WESEL

Berlin, March 28.—The Government organ, the Deutsche Zeitung, states that the position at Wesel remains unchanged. The besiegers are not attempting to attack but the troops have made repeated sorties inflicting heavy punishment on the Reds. Owing to the severance of surface communications the garrison is reporting to Berlin by means of aeroplanes.

It is reported that General von Luettwitz has disappeared from his estate in Brandenburg.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of all foreigners in Berlin who have not reported to the police.

Berlin, March 28.—News from the Ruhr district continues to be disquieting. It is reported that the Government has sent an ultimatum to the workers' army allowing them three days fully to observe the truce, otherwise the most drastic steps will be taken.

A telegram from Muenster states that the commander of the Reichswehr in the Ruhr district has visited Wesel and reports that the workers have suffered heavily in men and material and that there is no longer any fear of a resumption of the bombardment.

BAUER TO TAKE PLACE OFFERED TO HERR CUNO

Berlin, March 28.—As a result of the refusal of Herr Cuno to join the new Ministry, Herr Bauer becomes Minister of the Treasury and Dr. Bell, Minister of Transport.

Berlin, March 28.—The Lokal Anzeiger states that Prince Joachim of Prussia, Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg and Captain von Platiien have been summoned in connection with the incident at the Hotel Adlon on March 8 when two officers belonging to the French Military Mission were insulted and assaulted. Prince Joachim, it is stated, is not charged with assault but with attempted intimidation.

King Of Denmark Dismisses Cabinet

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, March 29.—The King has taken the almost unprecedented step of dismissing the Danish Cabinet.

The political crisis is due to the attitude of the Cabinet in accepting the result (in favor of Germany) of the plebiscite in the second Slesvig zone, while the Opposition favors internationalisation of Flensborg and the second zone provisionally. The Opposition maintains that the Ministry has no mandate on the Slesvig question.

According to the newspapers a deputation of Flensborgers has presented a petition to the International Commission pleading that Flensborg should not be surrendered to "Prussian persecution."

Later.—The Executive Committees of the Social Democratic Party and of the Trades Unions have agreed to demand the reinstatement of the Zahle Ministry, summarily dismissed by the King, and the immediate summoning of Parliament. If the demand is not granted tomorrow, a Congress of Trades Unions will be held to consider the question of a general strike. A deputation from the Committees visited the King today. His Majesty promised to give a reply tomorrow morning.

Inchcape Promoting New Oil Company

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 28.—The King's Bench has decided against the Crown in the action brought by the Rumanian Consolidated Oilfields for one million and a quarter sterling compensation for the destruction of the oilfields in 1916, but has refused to assess damages.

London, March 30.—The Times states that an oil-bunkering company, under the presidency of Lord Inchcape, is being formed with a capital of over a million sterling.

The board of directors includes two of the directors of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and a representative of Cory Bros. and Company. The company has already assured supplies from the East but it is probable that it will extend in other directions.

TAXI PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.
77 ROUTE VALLON

Secretary Daniels Leaving Senate

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels (left center) leaving the Senate Building in Washington after having testified before the Senate sub-committee on Naval Affairs. Secretary Daniels during his testimony justified the medal awards and passed comment on the record of Admiral Sims. Senator Pittman, of Nevada, is shown conversing with the Secretary.

THREE JAZZ BANDS PLAYING TODAY AT BENEFIT TEA DANCE

Three jazz bands and soloists from each organisation will wage a "battle of music" at the Carlton Cafe this afternoon beginning at 3 o'clock when the musicians of Shanghai are uniting in giving their services at a benefit tea dance for one of their number who is leaving shortly for the United States.

The Cafe Parisien, Astor House and Carlton Bands are to play while other local musicians will augment the big three. Several novelties are planned by the bands and each will contribute a soloist or two.

Manager Louis Ladow is donating the Carlton Cafe for the benefit and tickets are on sale at one dollar. The advance sale has been large.

Farewell Sermon By Dean Walker At Cathedral Today

Dean A. J. Walker of the Holy Trinity Cathedral will preach his farewell sermon today at the 10:30 o'clock service when the Reverend John Fitzimons Symons will be installed as dean.

Steamer Shinyo Maru Sails For U.S. Today

Pacific Mail Liner Colombia, Delayed At Yokohama, Will Arrive Tuesday

The T.K.K. liner Shinyo Maru, bound for America by way of Japan ports and Honolulu, arrived early today and will sail this afternoon. Mail to go on the Shinyo Maru will be received at the American Post Office up to 10 o'clock this morning but no more registered mail can be received.

It is expected that the incoming tender with passengers and mails from the boat will arrive at the Municipal Jetty between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning. The tender to the steamer with outbound mails and passengers will leave the Jetty at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The next mail from America will arrive Tuesday morning on the Pacific Mail liner Colombia, which is three days behind schedule, having been delayed at Yokohama where it ran on to a mud bank in Tokio Bay.

The next outbound mail to America will be despatched April 10 on the Empress of Asia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services due to arrive at Vancouver, B. C., April 26, two days earlier than the Shinyo Maru, which sails today, will reach San Francisco.

GIGANTIC MOVE FOR Y.M.C.A. IN EAST PLANNED

Hundreds Of Secretaries To Be Put In Field To Build Up Organisation's Work

(*Reuter's Service*)

Tientsin, April 3.—At yesterday morning's session of the Y. M. C. A. Convention Mr. David Z. T. Yui presented the report of the National Committee showing the remarkable increase in the Association's activities and in membership of the various branches. The main recommendations of the Committee to the Convention include authorisation of a great extension of the Association's work, the engagement of a hundred additional foreign secretaries and the raising of subscriptions if necessary.

Mr. Baker, Adviser to the Ministry of Communications, addressed a sectional conference on "Education." He said that the industrial era of China had arrived and that China needed all the experience of the western nations to fight the evils of the factory system. He pointed out that although the honesty of the Chinese merchant was famous yet he ranked below the scholar and farmer in the social hierarchy.

NEW SCHOOL OF THOUGHT

At the evening session, Dr. Leighton Stuart delivered an address in which he referred to the new movement of thought which is sweeping over student circles in China. He said there was a call to interpret Christian truth in harmony with present scientific and philosophical thought and in a manner adapted to Chinese psychology, a task which foreign missionaries were unable to accomplish, as it required a high decree of Chinese scholarship together with genuine religious experience. Here was the opportunity for the Christian youth of China.

Chang Po-ling, Principal of Nankai University and President of the Tientsin Association, in the course of an address, referred to the political situation in China. He said that the country could only be saved by a change in leadership, China should now be repaying her foreign loans owing to the favorable exchange. As regards the dissatisfaction with the present Government it was blameworthy because it was indifferent. Chang Po-ling concluded by pleading for sacrifice from all. "Society" he said, "will not be changed by the study of sociology. Progress can only be made by sacrifice."

NANCHING DELEGATION

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Nanchang, March 17.—A party of ten delegates left here yesterday morning on their way to the anniversary convention of the Y.M.C.A. at Tientsin. They were joined by two other delegates at Kiukiang. The entire party will connect with the Hankow delegation and proceed by special car to Tientsin. The only foreign representative of the Nanchang Association was Mr. A. J. Allen.

REVENUE RETURNS

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, April 1.—The revenue returns show that the total expenditure chargeable against revenue is 1,665¾ millions sterling, a decrease of 913½ millions as compared with the preceding year. The deficit for the year was £326,000,000.

Alfred James Walker

Dean Of Holy Trinity Cathedral

Today Dean Walker will instal his successor and preach his farewell sermon. He has finished his course. For nearly a score of years he has been the motive power directing the energies for good in Shanghai. And now he is leaving us. I wonder how many of us realise this fact? To sick, to the troubled, to the weary, to the sorrowful, to the children, to all those who look for help and comfort the personality of Dean Walker has been an ever ready remedy for all ills.

We shall not miss him until he has gone, and then there will be a gap in our lives which we shall not be able to fill; for although those who come after to take up his work will certainly gain our affections, the Dean will always take a place of honor in our hearts, and his absence will only make those hearts grow fonder.

Have you ever thought just what it is that makes Dean Walker the center of everything working for good here? Have you ever thought what it is that makes him so universally respected by both Jew and Gentile, Christian and heretic? Have you ever thought what it is that makes scores of little kiddies simply worship him. In fact have you ever thought why Dean Walker is a great man?

I know him well. I am one of the many whom he has helped to pass from the Slough of Despond to the Land of Hope. It has been my privilege to work with him, to live with him, to even be admitted to the circle of his friends, and so I say with a certainty that the secret of Dean Walker's greatness is his humanness. He will laugh with you in you happiness, he will weep with you in your sorrow. His big sympathy is always ready for those who need it. His Master said "I came that ye might have life and that ye might have it more abundantly."

Surely that has been our Dean's watchword. He came to the Settlement that it might have life; life that was worth the living, and so through the years he has identified himself with every movement that would make for the happiness and health of Shanghai.

He has beautified the services at Holy Trinity Cathedral both in their simple ritual and in their reverent rendering. Possessed of a fine voice he has been able by his eloquence to drive home the truths of Christ's teachings. Always a ready speaker, whether in or out of the pulpit, it has ever been a delight to listen to his speeches or addresses. They were always full of the human touch that went right to the heart.

It was Dean Walker who founded the Cathedral Schools and it has been his energy that has steered them through the rough waters of adversity to their present smooth harbors. The cause of education, whether Chinese or Foreign, has always had his keenest interest. He has sat upon both the Educational Committees for Chinese and Foreign Education.

As the Chaplain of the Volunteers he has been extraordinarily popular. Those camp services which he so often attended were usually packed with men. To use the expression of more than one fellow in camp: "He's a good sportsman." And good preacher as we know him to be, he was also the best of story tellers. More than one dinner or smoker has been enlivened by the wit of the Dean.

Dean Walker leaves for England at the end of the week. He has sown the seed of goodness here and it will bear fruit abundantly even when his presence is not with us. When you and I dear reader have passed into that country from whose bourne no passenger returns, and our names have been forgotten, Dean Walker will still be an influence in the Model Settlement's good work.

The Dean—our Dean—takes with him to the Homeland the love of his people, the respect of all who knew him, and the admiration of Shanghai.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again.

G. B.

Sir Charles Eliot Arrives In Japan

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, April 2.—Sir Charles Eliot, the British Ambassador, arrived at Yokohama yesterday on board H.M.S. Hawkins. He was met by Mr. Bellby Alston and the members of the Embassy staff and proceeded at once to Tokio where he arrived at 6:30 p.m.

SUNDAY SERVICE LEAGUE

"What Is Immortal" is the subject of an address to be given by the Rev. Paul Hutchinson, editor of the China Christian Advocate at the Sunday Service League, 120 Szechuen Road, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. There will be special Easter music.

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10.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
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13.—Savings accounts may be opened for $1 or more.
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The 'I. G.' With The 'Big Stick'

(From Lloyd's Weekly)

The outstanding feature of the week's news has been the official bludgeoning of a large body of men who have for the most part rendered honorable and yeoman service to the Chinese Maritime Customs. It is not necessary to recapitulate all the facts as gathered and presented by more than one chronicler of public events this week. The impression has now been gained that the aristocrat has developed into an autocrat. The last has not, I trust, been heard of this sabre-rattling incident.

It was on March 12 that 147 of the Customs men—truly representative of every grade or department—met at the Customs Club to inaugurate a guild to promote and protect the interests of white men still enjoying the privileges of white men. All the men at the meeting but one timorous individual (of many years' service) subscribed to the idea, and even Outdoor Deputy Commissioner Colonel Hayley Bell (then) applauded the scheme. There was a Chairman, of course, an Australian, who had 17 years' service to his credit. The guild was launched. There was gladness in the heart of free men who had known nothing but restraint and red-tapeism for many years. Some of them at times had felt they dared not "call their souls their own." They had got so inured to the "traditions" (God help us!) of the Service. No sooner was this guild born than intimation came from Peking that no further steps were to be taken until the Inspector General arrived (with the big stick).

Sir Francis Aglen came. Orders were issued to the staff to muster in uniform on Sunday at the Club. They complied. The spirit of discipline is strong in them; they respect it, they venerate it, as a necessity in all successful organisations. In solemn state they sat, conscious of the coming of oral, official chastisement, for the traditions of many years had been outraged—violated—trampled under foot. This consciousness was increased as soon as the Inspector General rose to address the assembly. No questions were to be tendered, no comments were to be made, no interruptions were to be permitted. The Dictator had come to visit his fretful friends with the lightning of his wrath. And yet, forsooth, he posed, later on, as a benevolent autocrat. "They could work with him, he could work without them, for the work would go on." That was one of the bludgeons used at an early stage of the proceedings. A Britisher addressing, for the most part, free-thinking, liberty-loving Britishers. In this age, too. But—out East.

We have heard it whispered that no less than 35 minutes was devoted to the "decapitation" of the faithful servant who had, at the request of his colleagues, acted as chairman. It was felt that this man was officially dead—dead as the proverbial door nail—long before the speech had been concluded. We have learned, further, that the proposal for the establishment of a guild had no more to do with trades unionism than the man in the moon has with the appointment of autocrats for posts under the Chinese Government. It was a question of white men co-operating to try and get their legitimate and fair dues for their labor. Never a thought or suggestion was there of strike or disruption. Still, the great Panjandrum was offended and casting his eyes round for a scapegoat he discovered one in Mr. I. Wyatt. The Inspector General economised time, for within a few hours the option was given the Chief Examiner to resign—or be dismissed. Mr. Wyatt has resigned. The Customs officials have been denied the privilege of robbing a man of his position because he respected his principles, and exercised the privileges usually conceded to every British born subject.

Now we happen to know that nearly every man in the Chinese Maritime Custom's service is scared of publicity in the press. The "High Gee" does not like it. There are others who do not like it. The tonic is bitter. They will not like it when the House of Commons has got to discuss this question of hounding a man—without test or trial—out of a position which he has held with honor to himself and credit to the service for 17 years. We are wondering, also, what our candid Colonials will say when news of these incidents trickles into Australia. "Some men are born to fame, others have it thrust upon them." Sir Frances Aglen will certainly win prominence in the columns of some of the papers published in the Commonwealth during the next few weeks. We do not envy the I.G.

Thank God we are not living in the dark ages. Indeed, on the authority of the little Wizard from Wales (who happing to be the Premier of Great Britain today) we are convinced that we are now living in a "new world." The war saw the triumph of Democracy and the conquest of Autocracy—in Europe. What o the East? No Britisher has a right to deny Britishers the privilege of co-operating to secure, on legitimate lines, the protection of their interests. When we begin to think that the Customs for years have paid scandalously low wages to white men—and expected them to live honestly and well—we feel that any responsible representative of that organisation has little cause for dragooning men into silence. God dowered man with brains to think and act: the age of the "dumb driven cattle" has gone for ever.

Ten years ago, possibly, the slogan was "China for the Chinese." It may be resurrected tomorrow. Some of us wonder what would have become of China if that doctrine had been carried out to the letter. And yet we find the Inspector General of the Maritime Customs (which Sir Robert Hart bequeathed to the country as his life's work) today trying to persuade responsible and loyal white men that the work could and would go on without them.

Yes, but for how long a time? Fancy any man, Inspector-General or even outdoor deputy commissioner, hurling such threats at the heads of a staff in any port in England today! It is madness to think it. And these officials know it, too.

News Brevities

The S. V. C. Artillery Company will hold its annual dinner at the Carlton Cafe on Friday, April 9. Capt. R. W. Davis will preside. A cordial invitation has been sent to all past members of the Battery who are now in Shanghai, and those who have not received the circular are requested to communicate with Sergt. Danson, care of Mustard and Co.

* * *

The firm of Messrs. C. A. Martinho and Co. of 26A Canton Road is attempting to relieve the housing situation in Shanghai. A four-roomed house for G. $2,300 seems to be rather too good to be true but this company will supply one from Canada at two months notice.

* * *

Officers for the year will be elected at the meeting of the American Woman's Club to be held at the Carlton Cafe Tuesday afternoon. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock and the business meeting will follow a half hour later. A meeting of the Social department of the Woman's Club will be held Tuesday morning at the Carlton at 10 o'clock.

* * *

The tenth annual general meeting of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., will be held Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The Canadian Association of China will meet Friday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at 13 Nanking Road. It will be the monthly meeting of the organisation and was postponed from last Friday.

* * *

Beginning Tuesday the Chaoufoong Road Jetty will be closed for two weeks while repairs are going on.

* * *

Members of the United Services Association will hold an informal dinner at the Palace Hotel Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock. Those who desire to attend the dinner are requested to inform the manager of the Palace Hotel before that time.

* * *

Reports can not be verified that Gregory Semeshko, editor of The Shanghai Life, local Russian daily, and other local Russians were to be deported by the Consulate-General. The police have received no announcement of the reported action by Russian Consular officials. After suspending publication Friday the Shanghai Life was issued yesterday.

* * *

There will be a tea dance at the Columbia Country Club this afternoon. Kerry's orchestra will play. The dancing is to start at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

At a speed trial held yesterday of one of the Italian submarine chasers moored at the Rowing Club pontoon, the motor boat touched 32 miles an hour. The submarine chaser went to Woosung and back. Several civilians were aboard on the speed trial.

Correspondence

Confidential Customs Report

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir.—The reason why a change should be inaugurated in confidential reports forwarded annually to the Benevolent Autocrat of the customs is found in the untrustworthiness of some of the heads of departments in the antiquated customs establishment. As an instance I am able to state that on a certain occasion an old and trusted Commissioner at a certain port was in receipt of a large sum of money as gratuity to a certain officer. This officer received intimation from headquarters that the money was forwarded on a certain date; knowing this and still receiving no tidings of the receipt of this money from his Commissioner, he naturally took the precaution to address the Inspector General of the old regime; who conducted secret inquiries and found his trust in this official was misplaced. It was revealed that the Commissioner had been approached by a Mandarin for a private loan on remunerative interest and for the sake of this the gratuity was taken out of the safe and handed over to the Mandarin for a specified period. It is a well known fact that good, straightforward men are discouraged in a service where spies are nurtured. More anon. Yours truly,

A. VICTIM.

Shanghai, April 2, 1920.

Italy Must Go To Court To Get Silesia

(Continued from Page 1)

the captain and officers off. Or if it were an American ship.

Now, no one desires to impugn the good motives of the Italian government. But legal technicalities with its judiciary—even when ties cannot becloud a clear matter of ethics—especially when the law is all on China's side. If the Italian government cannot interfere with its judiciary—even when its judiciary is acting contrary to all international law and where it has no jurisdiction—then it can make amends by some other procedure. The fact is that it has taken Chinese property by sheer force of might in circumstances that would bring a sharp challenge and a peremptory demand from any other nation in the world. And if the Chinese are to have any faith in Western governments, if they are to be convinced that there is not one law for the strong and another for China, because it is weak enough to be despoiled, then the Italians must clear up at once a very ugly situation.

Silk Men Arrive Today On Shinyo; Cheney With Party

(Continued from Page 1)

Nanking Railway and the University Club. The luncheon will start at 12:15 o'clock noon.

Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Yang Tcheng will be host to the visiting financiers and silk men at a reception at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs from 4 to 6 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Notice to Museum Directors, Art Connoisseurs and Collectors of Curios

Are you coming to see our wonderful collection? The best and largest in Shanghai.

We have an exhibition of Porcelains, Pottery, Old Furniture, Bronzes, Enamel Ware, AND ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF EXTRAORDINARILY FINE AND VALUABLE OLD PAINTINGS, JADES, ETC.

We beg you to come and view this very fine collection, which we are sure will please you.

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Fresh milk consists of 87% Water and 13% Solids.

THIS whole process of milking, collecting, evaporating, canning and sterilising is accomplished in a few hours, is organised under inspection from start to finish, and leaves little time for the harmful bacteria contained in fresh milk to multiply, taint and impair the original condition.

IN the home replace the water formerly evaporated, and a creamy milk is thus obtained at nearly half the cost of local milk, with other advantages equally obvious.

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NEW MEASURE:—1 can of Milkmaid "Evarporated" makes 1 Quart of Creamy milk

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For drinking, and for all other purposes of Fresh Milk;

Invaluable in Illness

In sickness and convalescence it is the best and safest milk;

Serve Dishes cooked with milk And drink milk daily :—*For milk restores used energy and builds the sturdy body that keeps the mind active.*

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THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

WOMEN have a sort of sixth sense, by which they know the best in everything that contributes to social distinction.

Men must frequently undergo a sort of social education in order to be able to select with discrimination.

But, woman usually knows, unerringly, the one product in its particular field, in which she can properly feel a pride of possession.

It would be idle to pretend that this element does not contribute to the almost universal preference which the Cadillac enjoys with American women.

Basically, of course, the Cadillac appeals to them because it is the Cadillac—with all that that implies in surpassingly smooth performance.

They are as appreciative as any man could be, of the delights of being able to depend, day after day, and month after month, on the same superlative quality of motoring.

Thousands of them dispense with a chauffeur, and revel in driving the Cadillac as a rest and a refreshment, instead of an irksome responsibility.

But, underneath all this, their sixth sense tells them that the Cadillac is the car they should own, because of the high position conceded to it the world over.

The men who first had this vision of Cadillac leadership, are working together today, to keep it true to its traditions, and steadily raise it beyond its highest previous standards.

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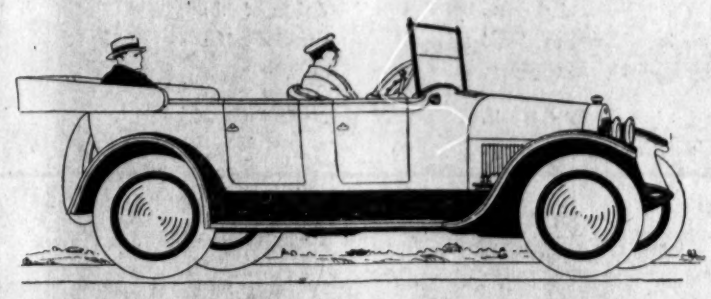

DIRECT RADIO IS OPEN TO WALES

Commercial Service Also Will Be Resumed With Japan Under Private Control

REOPEN STATIONS IN N.Y.

Corporation Owning Marconi And Other Patents Plans Many Developments

New York, February 29.—Direct commercial wireless communication between this country and Great Britain will be realised for the first time at midnight tonight, when the Navy Department returns to private owners the high-power wireless plants operated by the Government during the war. At the same time it will be possible to communicate by commercial wireless with Japan from the Pacific Coast.

The following announcement was made yesterday by Edward J. Nally, President of the Radio Corporation of America:

"The first wireless message since war control was lifted will be sent through the New Brunswick (N. J.) station at midnight March 1. These messages mark an epoch in wireless history. Never before has there been established direct communication between the United States and England. Before the war the United States communicated with England by way of Canada. During the war the only wireless communication with England was under Government control.

"While the radio stations were controlled by the Navy Department, it was not possible for us to develop the full commercial possibilities of the wireless. The Radio Corporation of America, which took over the Marconi Company and all radio inventions and improvements of the General Electric Company, is now free to go ahead with the large plans for the development of a wireless service that will bring quick communication with all parts of the world.

TO JAPAN AND HONOLULU

"It will take some time to make the necessary readjustments. On the first day of the return of the wireless we will devote ourselves to communication between New York and Great Britain. In the near future we will develop the service with Norway.

"From San Francisco we are providing service with Honolulu and Japan. Later on, we will develop wireless communication with China, South America and the West Indies. Work is already being done in connection with a super high power plant in South America."

The President's order turning back wireless plants to private owners will make possible the resumption of commercial communication between ship and shore. Tonight the International Radio Telegraph Company of 326 Broadway will take over commercial operation of the wireless station at the Bush Terminal, known to every radio operator as "W.C.G.," for day and night service for the receipt and transmission of messages to and from coastwise and transatlantic vessels.

Beginning tomorrow the wireless looms as a serious commercial competitor to the transoceanic cable systems. Before 1914 the only transoceanic commercial wireless in this country was a station on the Pacific Coast in communication with Hawaii, and later with Japan. All communication with Great Britain was by way of Canada and Ireland.

WILL USE 'DUPLEX CIRCUIT'

Within a few weeks the Radio Corporation of America will have direct communication from New York to three continents. For the first time in the history of commercial wireless the "duplex circuit," which allows sending and receipt of messages at the same time, will be operated to Great Britain.

The "duplex circuit" requires two high-power stations at either end. Beginning tonight the New Brunswick, N. J., station will send messages only to Towyn, Wales, which will be solely a receiving station. Messages from Great Britain to this country will be sent from the Carnarvon station in Wales and received here by the Belmar, N. J., plant.

On the Pacific Coast the old system, with one side alternately sending and receiving, will be continued. San Francisco will send to Honolulu, where massages will be relayed to Tokio.

Within a few weeks, the Radio Corporation expects to reopen the Tuckerton (N. J.) plant, which has been put out of commission by storms. This plant, which was partly under French ownership, was purchased some time ago and will be used for commercial communication with the high-power station at Lyons, France.

During the Peace Conference the American commission had wireless communication with this country by sending through the French War Office station at the Eiffel Tower to Lyons, and thence to this country.

Commercial communication with Norway, which Mr. Nally predicts within a few weeks, will be by way of two stations in the neighborhood of Cape Cod. The "duplex circuit" will be employed. The Marion (Mass) station will send to Stavanger, Norway, while Chatham, Mass., will receive messages sent from Naerboe, Norway. All four of these stations will have the same modern high-power equipment as the New York-Wales system.

Latest Chapeaux For The Spring

Simple and girlish is this soft, wide-brimmed flat sailor with its velvet crown and underfacing of "L'Oiseau Blue." The hat is one of the richest, though simplest offered by modistes for Spring wear.

Far Eastern News Notes

Cost Of $400,000 Is Estimate For Squabble

Says the Peking Leader:

A representative of this paper is informed that the squabble over the peace question between the North and the South has cost the Government upwards of $400,000 already. Entertainment of the two chief delegates, etc., are included in the statement of account which has been duly filed in the Ministry of Finance, indirect expenditure in connection thereof not being included.

Clerk Disappears And Yen 65,000 Is Missing

The Japan Chronicle says: A clerk of the Inui Kisen Kaisha, of Kobe, disappeared the other day with Y.65,000 which he had been authorised to draw from the Daiichi Ginko, in Sakaye-machi. The Samnomiya Police have been asked to find the young deserter, and by this time any young man on an expensive spree is liable to be run in on suspicion.

Navigation On Yalu Is To Be Open Soon

The Seoul Press reports that navigation on the Yalu, which is now steadily improving, will probably take place toward the end of this month. Accordingly the Toieho Maru, 1,300 tons, of Dairen, will start on the first voyage for the season between the port and Antung about March 30. She will leave Antung for Dairen on April 1, taking on board great quantity of lumber.

Rumanian Prince Will Take Letter To Mikado

An Associated Press message from Bukharest confirms the report that Prince Carol, Crown Prince of Rumania, is entrusted with a mission to take an autograph letter from King Ferdinand to the Emperor of Japan, and to establish new relations with the Japanese nation. The Prince will also attempt to secure the repatriation of the Rumanian prisoners in Siberia, that is of the Transylvanian prisoners who have become Rumanian, and who, like the Czechs, were promised early repatriation if they would fight Bolsheviks.

Japanese Censors In Alarm Over Films

The Malay Mail of March 17 says:

The prefectual film censors in Japan are alarmed at the increasing importation of American and other films depicting dramas of class hatred which the censors consider are calculated to produce social unrest. A rigorous censorship will be applied before the films are allowed to be shown. The foreign cinema is growing more and more popular all over Japan. Next to the vernacular press, it is probably the most powerful medium for the introduction of foreign ideas, customs and institutions.

TRADE BALANCE

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, March 30.—The Department of Commerce has published figures showing that the trade balance against Europe has increased to $250,000,000 in February.

On the other hand the imports from South America, Asia and Africa exceeded the exports to those continents by 27, 49, and 18 million dollars respectively.

K OF C. DISTRIBUTE EASTER GREETINGS TO U.S. SAILORS

"Easter greetings from the folks at home through the Knights of Columbus" were sent yesterday to 60 officers and men on the U. S. S. Quiros and 50 officers and men on the U. S. S. Monocacy by Mr. William F. Fox, overseas commissioner in charge of K. of C. war activities in the Far East.

The new K. of C. hut in Tientsin will be opened this morning by Mr. Thomas McNally, the secretary attached to the 15th United States Infantry.

Greetings to American sailors in port hare consisted of an attractive package which included a pound box of Sullivan's chocolates, a package of Fatima cigarettes, cigarette holder, several candy Easter eggs, lime tablets, suckers and other choice bits. The packages will be placed at each man's place at mess today.

Shipowners Lose In Fight Over Wages

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, March 30.—The Supreme Court has dismissed the appeals of the owners of two British steamers, upholding the constitutionality of the law requiring the payment of wages to seamen on demand and holding that the seamen in these vessels were entitled to the wages due when they arrived at an American port.

Britain Not To Sell West Indies, Prince Says At Barbadoes

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 29.—Reuter's special correspondent on board the Renown telegraphs that the Prince of Wales received a great ovation on his arrival in Barbadoes. Enthusiam reached a climax when the Prince, speaking at a banquet given in his honor, contradicted the rumor of the possibility of Great Britain selling any part of the West Indies to America.

Hongkong Shipyard Workers On Strike For Increased Pay

(Reuter's Service)

Hongkong, April 3.—The Chinese employes in the engineering trades here have demanded an increase of 40 percent in their wages.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company have conceded as from April 1 an additional 9½ cents per hour with consequent additions of 2¼ cents per hour on overtime at ordinary pay and half pay and 3 cents per hour for overtime at double pay.

This concession apparently has not satisfied the fitters and turners at the shipyards who did not turn up for duty this morning. A sympathetic movement which may affect other industrial establishments is feared.

Lawyers Association Is Formed At Tokio

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 2.—An International Bar Association has been organised in Tokio as the outcome of the general meeting of the Japan Bar Association, and the inaugural meeting was held yesterday when addresses of welcome from the Premier and others were read.

A thousand persons were present including representatives of Siam, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies and China. It was decided that the next meeting should be held in China in 1921, probably at Peking.

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		each
500—2 year-old trees		$ .60
1000 3 " "	"	1.00
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No matter what your taste is, we can meet your demands.

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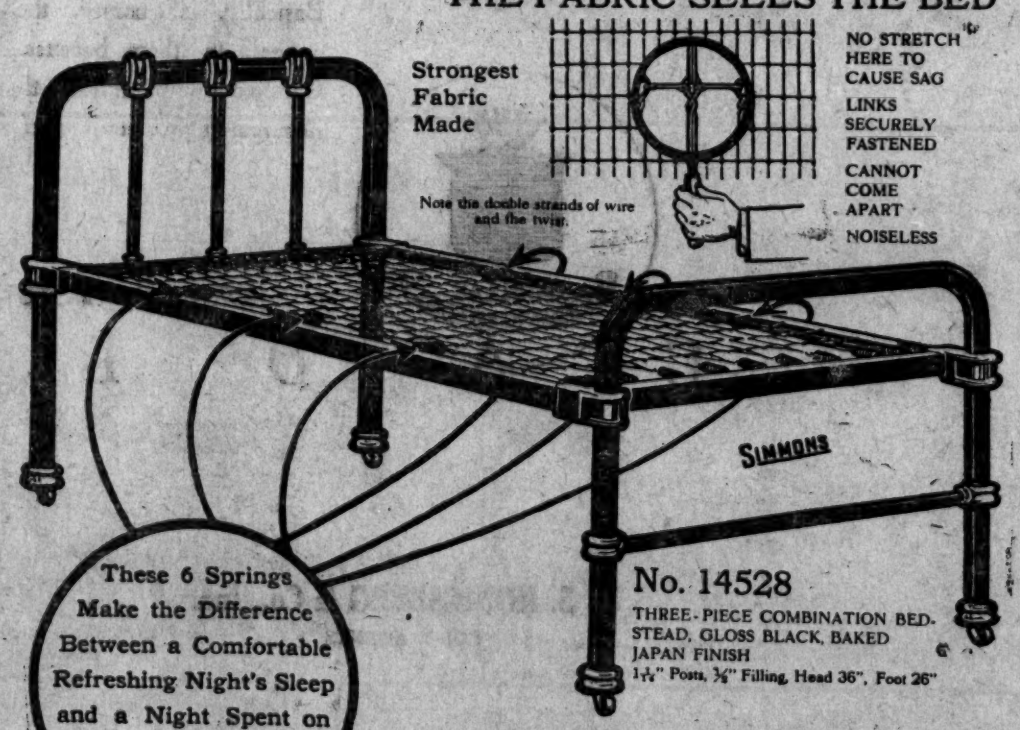

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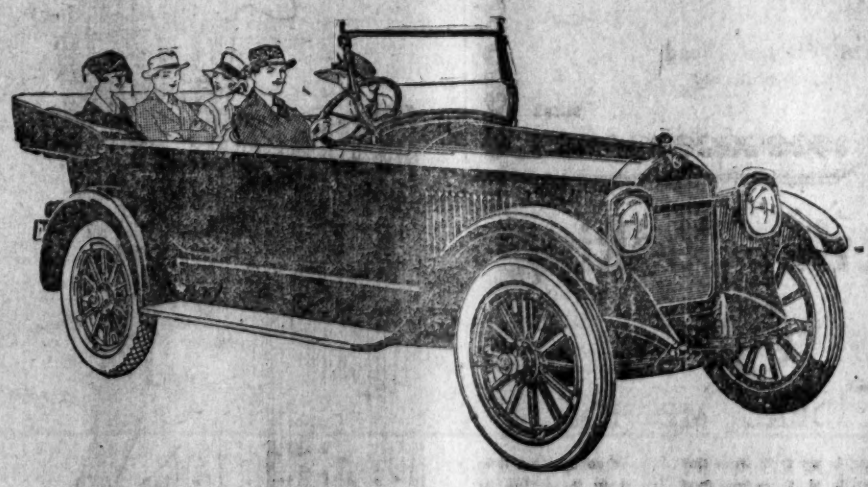

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PEKING REFUTES AIR MONOPOLIES

Vickers And Marconi Deals Are Defended As Being Wholly Fair

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 2.—The Waichiaopu has replied to the protest of the American Legation regarding what the Legation characterises as the monopolisitic nature of the Vickers aeroplane and Marconi wireless contracts.

The Waichiaopu states that the Vickers contract does not restrict freedom of trade, does not constitute a monopoly, nor does it run counter to the American and French treaties with China.

Regarding the Marconi contract the Waichiaopu states that there is no intention to prohibit persons of other nationalities competing for business and that the contract is not antagonistic to the American and French treaties.

The American Legation has replied that certain articles in the contracts appeared to grant preferential rights, but the Legation is glad to understand from the Chinese Government that American companies will be given the same opportunities without discrimination as those of another country, to furnish aeroplanes, airships and parts thereof to the Chinese Government and to establish workshops, to manufacture and supply the Chinese Government with its present and future requirements in wireless telegraph and telephone materials.

The Legation adds that any other course on the part of the Chinese Government would amount to granting monopolies to the Vickers and Marconi companies which the Chinese Government have expressly stated is not the fact.

No Party For Me, Is Declaration Of Dr. Wu Ting-fang

Diplomat Criticses Men At Head Of Factions Disrupting China

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 2.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang who left Canton on March 30 is staying in Hongkong. In an interview with the Hongkong Morning Post, Dr. Wu Ting-fang said:

"My sole object in going to Canton was to restore peace, uphold the law and maintain order. I had no axe to grind. At my time of life I am tired of all that. I came south to assist in the welfare of my country as a patriotic Chinese, although I have long wished to retire. But in Canton I met many people whom I found selfish, aiming at power and wealth. National affairs were to them minor considerations, and self interest or party interest was foremost.

"For myself," Dr. Wu Ting-fang continued, "I wished to belong to no party. All I desired was to uphold order and do something for China. I was very much disheartened. If I had been a younger man I should have left it long ago but I put up with it, hoping to do something for China. I intended to have a brief rest here and return, but since my departure I have heard all sorts of absurd rumors and such steps have been taken that I have to consider if I can be of any use to China and in the country's service. I shall await developments and meanwhile finish my business. When General Chun Chuen-shuan returns from Shiu-kwan possibly I may be better able to decide."

AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

The chorus from the American Song Service will give the Elijah by Mendelssohn at the Easter Sunday service this afternoon. The service will be held in the dining room of the Palace Hotel and will start at 4:30 instead of five o'clock as usual. The chorus will be under the direction of Mr. Charles D. Glauque and Mr. M. Gardner Tewksbury will be at the piano. The soloists are:

Miss Myra B. Olive, Soprano.
Mrs. C. D. Dixon, Contralto.
Mr. Edwin J. Dingle, Tenor.
Mr. A. F. Blanchard, Bass.

Plane Fitted With Sled Runners Flies From New York To Boston

Lieutenant Thomas H. Porter (left), and William H. Long, napped in front of their airplane, which is equipped with sled-runners, after a successful flight from New York to Boston. The aviators made a neat landing on the frozen Charles River. After the flight they declared it a simple matter to land and take off from ice-covered fields, with their plane equipped with runners.

'TWO AND THREE'

'Putting The Next One Over' With 'Bugs' Baer

Every small town had a saloon on one corner and a drug store on the other.

And the booze habit seems to have simply moved to the other corner.

The old gluepot perched on the angle of the works. That is, it was busiest up until July, 1919, when the camel grabbed the lion's place as the king of beasts. Across the main stem, catacornered, was the village drug store, with its red and green illuminated vases twinkling cupishly. Everything is catacornered to a souse. He knows that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. But his feet don't know it.

Just a minute, stranger, a stone is in my shoe. Do you remember how the village hokfes used to shovel off the tavern walk after a snowfall in the old days? Their reward was a couple of shocks of hootch. We piped an old bum shoveling off a saloon sidewalk yesterday. His reward will be in Heaven.

When the snow flops in the gloaming now all the boys grab their blizzard scoops and wheel down to the drug store. They know where the magic powders are. Any druggist can peddle likker for medicinal purposes and there ain't any law agin taking medicine.

It was a balmy Summer's evening and a goodly crowd was there, that well nigh filled Joe's drug store on the corner of the square.

"Ten Drug Stores in One Night" is the new powerful drama that is knocking 'em off their seats.

Well, you've got to toss the drug stores credit for one thing. They give you a red and green light to steer by. Hold a straight course between the starboard and larboard lights, captain, for danger lies straight ahead. Lead us to it.

It used to cost the oldtime barkeep anywhere from a grand to fifteen hundred buttons for a license. Now, the druggists kick in with twenty-five seeds Federal tax and ten smackers State tax. Showing that we are going back to the old days of low license. The saloon merchant had to oil the ward heelers and grease the cops on the beat. But you never saw a harness bull pile into the family entrance of a drug bazaar, did you? Best he'd grab would be a handful of quinine marbles.

Give me a drink, that's what I want. I'm out of funds, you know; when I had cash to treat the gang, this hand was never slow.

Figuring on the price of a drug store spree, one pint entitles you to a gallon headache. The apothecary swats you five bills a pint and gives you a jitney for bringing the bottle back. That's better than the saloon guys, who would never trust you with the bottle.

And then I met a woman, now comes the funny part, with eyes that petrified my brain and sunk into my heart.

When papa gets lumbago in the nose or rheumatism in the ears the rest of the family throw Indian dice to see who hops down to the drug store to get the prescription filled. Never was like that in the old days when they didn't care whether he got his medicine or not, provided his insurance was paid up.

And ere a year of misery had passed above my head the jewel I had treasured so had tarnished and was dead.

They never used to go after pop's medicine and he never got it. Now they go after it and he never gets it. A doctor's prescription is good for a ringside seat at the drug store cabaret. Funny sight to pipe a sign on the old pill dispensary chirping that no ladies will be admitted without escorts.

Why, what's the matter, friend? There's a tear drop in your eye, come laugh with me, 'tis only babes and women that should cry.

Ten years ago the old man always used to get sick the day after a souse.

Now he has to get sick the day before it.

Counterfeiters have stopped making million dollar bills and are forging doctor's certificates entitling the winner to one pint of the best. That "R" that tops every prescription must be the Latin for Rummy. Sonny, run down to the drug store and' get me a hot water bag filled with Haig & Haig. If they haven't got that, get me a tube of Kentucky tooth paste.

Give me that piece of chalk with which you mark the baseball score, you shall see the lovely Madeline upon the drug store floor.

The old drug used to be the terminus of the old time jag. Now its both ends. It's only a short stagger from the booze to the bromo seltzer department. Don't forget to reserve your table in the corner drug palace for next New Year's Eve.

Then, as he placed another lock upon that shapely head, with a fearful shrick he leaped and fell across the picture dead.

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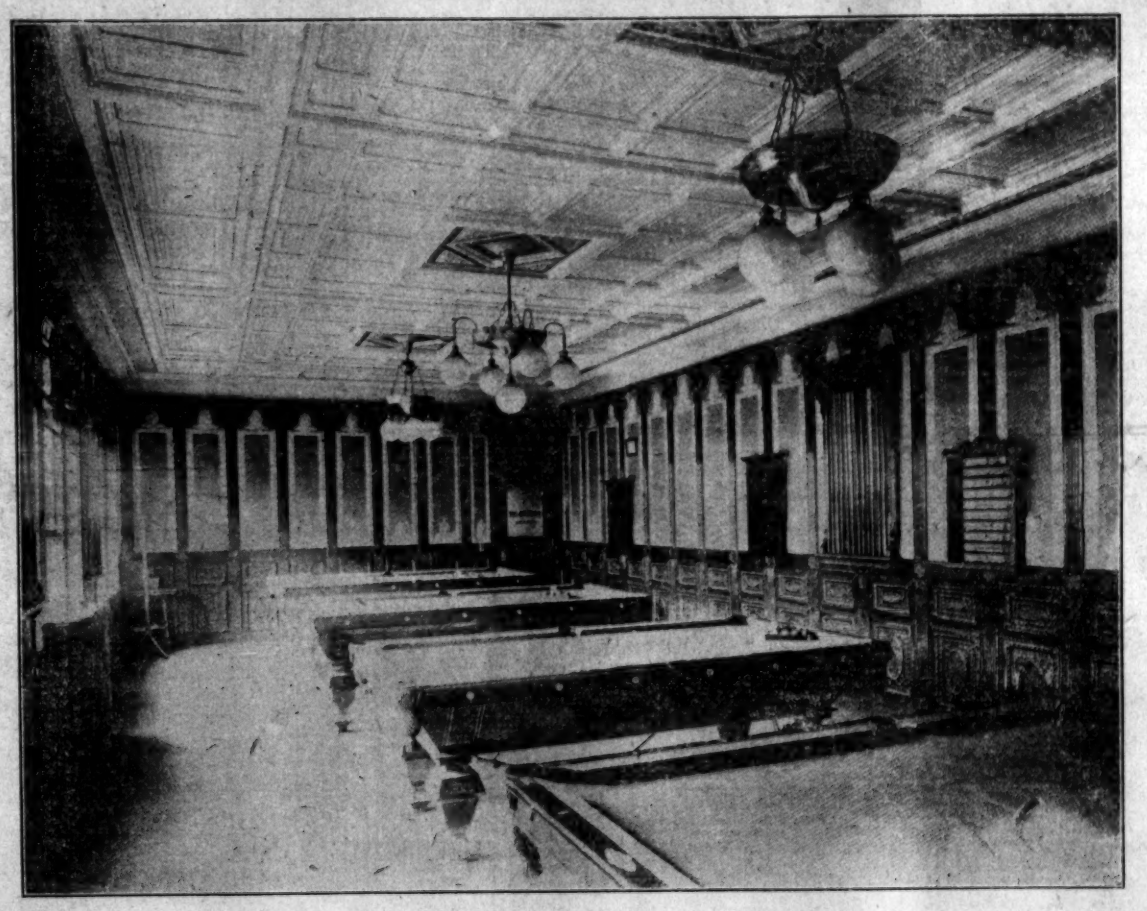

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ALLIES MAY DECIDE FOR RUSS PEACE

Belief In Paris That France Will Acquiesce If Lloyd George Is Bent On It

ANXIOUS FOR BRITAIN'S AID

Seeks Close Relations For Financial, Economic And Military Reasons

By WALTER DURANTY

Paris, Feb. 12.—In Riga ten days ago every one was asking, "What is the allied policy toward Soviet Russia?" No reply was forthcoming, and it appeared that the question could only be answered in Paris—or London.

But in Paris they simply say with a shrug of the shoulders: "The allied policy toward Soviet Russia—are you sure there is such a thing?" A form of reply which it hardly seems worth while crossing the Continent to receive.

Yet in point of fact the clear-sighted French diplomat who gave me this negative answer was revealing two great flaws in the relations of the Allies to Soviet Russia—firstly, the Allies have no combined plan for dealing with the Soviets, and, secondly, the individual suggestion put forward by one power—England—in the allied name is not, in the view of some observers here, worthy of the title of a policy. At best, they say, it is a mere "balion d'essai" at the the worst time—and a face-saving expedient or futile subterfuge.

'JUST A SMOKE SCREEN'

This is none the less true because the Bolsheviki and their friends and agents throughout the world are uttering shouts of triumph over their "victory" in obtaining the abandonment of the allied blockade or because Esthonia has made peace, or Letvia and Poland are said to be about to do so, with the Soviet forces. The Soviet triumph song is just a "smoke screen" of propaganda under cover of which they are trying to get the idea of trade with Russia as a profitable and practical proposition—which, it is held here, it is not—universally accepted.

The Esthonian peace was due chiefly to the wish to get rid of Judenitch's army from Esthonian territory, plus Esthonian greediness to have the first chance at any pickings that might be forthcoming from the resumption of trade relations.

The rumors of Lettish and Polish peace are due partly to the fact that the Letts and Poles have just taken from the Soviets as much territory as they want, and naturally feel somewhat uncertain about holding it if the Soviets turn their whole weight against them, and partly to their very natural wish to get as much assistance and information from the Allies as possible.

With this object they let it be known that peace terms are on the tapis in the hope that the Allies will either say, "We don't want you to make peace, and therefore we will help you some more," or "We are thinking of peace ourselves, and therefore you had better follow suit."

ALLIES SAY NOTHING

Unfortunately the Allies say nothing at all, for the very simple reason they do not know what to say. The result of this indecision is that for the moment none of the news from Soviet Russia, the Baltic or Poland is worth a rap as an indication of how matters really stand. That will be known—or, at least, for the sake of Europe's future, it is hoped so—as the result of this week's conference of the allied Premiers in London.

In Paris, which is a kind of intermediate point between Baltic ignorance and the decision to be reached in London one can learn no more than the chief factors of the situation as they are likely to be presented in London and influence London's verdict. These factors, briefly, are as follows:

First, France dislikes the Soviets and all their works. The sound common sense of the French public has just as little use for the ruin they wrought in Russia and the trouble they are trying to cause in France as the sound common sense of the American public for the same ruin—of which it knows more than the French do—and the trouble they have already caused in America.

Second, the only policy France had—of supporting the reactionary Generals for direct intervention appeared impossibly difficult and expensive—has simply blown up. The alternative of supporting the Poles is faced by the very serious objections that the Polish advance would unite the Russians against it even more solidly than did Denikin or Kolchak, and that moreover should the Poles reach Moscow they would probably want to keep it, and that if they did not it would not solve the Russian problem anyway. So that France is at present undecided what to do, though highly unwilling to do anything that looks like friendly relations with the Soviets.

VOICES OF MINORITY

Third, England and Italy have Premiers whose principle of government consists in sensing and doing today what they think the majority of the people will want done tomorrow. The majority may be wrong, or the Premiers' ears may only be catching the loud voices of the minority, but both Lloyd George and Nitti doubtless have good reason to believe that England and Italy want something done about Russia, want it done quickly, and want them to do it or make way for some one who will. This being the case, Lloyd George dashed over to Paris last month and said:

"I can't let Russia slide any longer. We've tried war—or at least all the war we could manage—and it failed. Now what about something else?"

He did not say peace because he was hampered by French opinion and his own coalition and the attitude of America, to say nothing of many assertions he himself had made to have no truck with the Soviets.

There was not much response from the Council but his Italian collegue may have nodded sympathetically. So Mr. Lloyd George—perhaps a trifle embarrassed, but very mindful of that insistent voice of his trades unionists and those English Liberals who never liked wars anyway and wanted to keep peace even with Germany—went on:

GOT TO DO SOMETHING

"I hear a lot about Russia being starved by our blockade, and talk of that kind does us a great deal of harm. What is more, there seems to be some co-operatives in Russia who don't like the Soviets at all, and are virtually independent of them. They've got representatives outside Russia who all say so, and say, too, they've got hides and flax, and even wheat and other things they could exchange with us for stuff they want. Let's try dealing with them—I hear the Soviets are willing to allow it—and it may do some good. Anyway, we've got to do something."

Again the Council was rather unresponsive, but his Italian colleague may have said "Hear! Hear!" and the French could not think of anything much better, and so the plan went through.

I do not pretend to have received a verbatim report of the Council's proceedings, but according to authoritative information the above was substantially what happened.

Subsequent events introduce the fourth factor which may have some importance in London, namely, the announcement by the Soviet Ambassador, Litvinoff, that the Moscow Government has put him in charge of proposed trade arrangements with the co-operatives. This causes wonder here whether trade with co-operatives and trade with the Soviets are not synonymous. Or, in other words, whether Mr. Lloyd George's proposal, if it be carried out, does not mean peace with Soviet Russia and recognition of Bolshevist control.

Many reasons militate in favor of French acquiescence in the British view, while it is true that relations between England and France are not so close as they were there is every reason to suppose that for financial and economic reasons, as well as diplomatic and military ones, France is anxious to get together again with England. France may not want peace with the Soviets but if England seems really set on it France, it is believed here, will probably yield and come into line.

Wilson's Daughter Whose Singing Voice Failed

Miss Margaret Wilson

Miss Margaret Wilson, eldest daughter of President Wilson, has lost her singing voice as a result of constant use during the war period when she give innumerable concerts to the soldiers and sailors abroad and in America. Miss Wilson, according to the report, is visiting at Grove Park Ashville, N. C., in the hope that the warm climate will restore her voice. During the President's serious illness Miss Wilson remained constantly in attendance, assisting Mrs. Wilson in her care of the President.

Lane Sees Need For Better Organisation in Washington

Urges Thinning Out Of Government Employes And More Independence For Officials—Too Much Politics

Washington, March 1.—The government needs better organisation, thinning out of employes and more independence and responsibility for officials, Franklin K. Lane, retiring secretary of the interior, told President Wilson in a farewell message yesterday.

"Washington is a combination of political caucuses, drawing rooms and civil service bureaus," Lane said. "It contains statesmen who are politicians and politicians who are not statesmen. It is rich in brains and character. It is honest beyond any commercial standard.

"It wishes to do everything that will promote the public good, but it is poorly organised for the task that belongs to it. Fewer men of larger capacity would do the task better.

"Ability is not lacking but it is pressed to the point of paralysis because of an infinitude of details and unwillingness on the part of the great body of public servants to take responsibilities.

"Every one seems to be afraid of every one. The self-protective sense is developed abnormally, the creative sense atrophied. Trust, confidence, enthusiasm—these simple virtues of all great business are the ones lacking in government organisation. We have so many checks and brakes upon our work that our progress does not keep pace with the nation's requirements.

TOO FEW TO PLAN

"We could save money for the government if we had more discretion as to how we should use that given us.

"For the body of the civil servants there should be quicker promotion or discharge and a sure insurance when disability comes.

"For the higher administrative officers they should be made to feel that they are the ones responsible for the work of the department, the head being merely an adviser and a constructor of policies.

"As matters are now devised there are too few in the government whose business it is to plan. Every man is held to details, to the narrower view, which comes too often to be the department view or some sort of parochial view.

"In a word, we need more opportunity for planning, engineering and statesmanship above, and more fixed authority and responsibility below."

Lane reviewed briefly his hopes during his seven-year administration, during which he urged railroad construction, a leasing bill for coal deposits and a resident federal control for Alaska, general leasing of natural resources and development of water power, and more liberal terms for homesteaders on irrigation projects within the country proper.

Lane's message, among other things, said:

"For one hundred years we have had only one policy to meet after-the-war conditions. It was traditional that our soldiers should be given a chance on the land. For nearly two years the matter has been before Congress and thus far without action, although over 150,000 soldiers have signified a desire for farms under the plans proposed.

"There is a much larger thought behind this plan than the furnishing of farm homes to war heroes. The stability of a country is in no slight way measured by the number of those who have interest in its lands. Present industrial tendencies are anti-national.

"Moreover, there is but one way in which our farm areas can be increased, and that is by draining or clearing or irrigating the lands now out of use. Small farms worked and lived on by their owners will hold this country to its ideals. And no better class can be gathered than men who have had the experiences which these soldiers have had."

UNIVERSITY FOR EDUCATION

Urging appropriations of funds to establish in Washington a "great heart for all the schools and universities in the land," in the form of a university for educators, Lane declared:

"There should be some place in which the thought of America should be trained."

He urged that the Indian be taught to be a citizen instead of a ward of the United States. Destroying the "orphan asylum idea," he said, had brought about a condition where the Indian race is increasing once more, so that there is now a larger number than in Lincoln's day, perhaps as many as in Washington's."

The new leasing laws, have guaranteed that "as to all coal, oil, gas, phosphates and sodium, the old order has passed. The government retains the title and remains the landlord over at least 50 million acres of such lands," he said.

Lane looks forward to when some "day I am sure we will deal as sensibly with the white men in Alaska as we have dealt with the Filipinos." He urged local government for Alaska.

Sounding a call for more intensive development, Lane wrote: "For we are quickly passing out of the rough-and-ready period of our national life, in which we have dealt with men and things wholesale, into a period of more intensive development in which we might seek to find the special qualities of the individual unit, whether that unit be an acre of desert, a barrel of oil, a mountain canyon, the flow of a river or the capacity of the humblest of men.

"To conquer and to master—the same old task is ours, but not in the same old way," he said.

"When I was in the East

nothing brought me greater pleasure than 'THE TIMES' WEEKLY EDITION ILLUSTRATED. It was such a strong link with Home. The Letter from London, covering all the matters of interest, might have been written personally to me. The news was so complete in important affairs, and the summaries of the world's minor happenings were always interesting. The serial story was good, and the reprints of 'THE TIMES' Leading Articles gave me a pleasant feeling that nothing happened politically, commercially, or artistically that I did not hear the most authoritative information upon.

"The Illustrated Section in Photogravure (now enlarged to 16 pages) was the most superb picture section I have ever seen in a newspaper. So well chosen were the pictures and so perfect their reproduction that they gave me a companionable feeling of having actually been present at the events they portrayed.

"I would do without many things in the East, but nothing would make me miss

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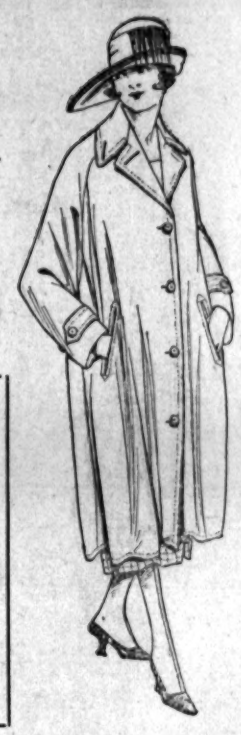

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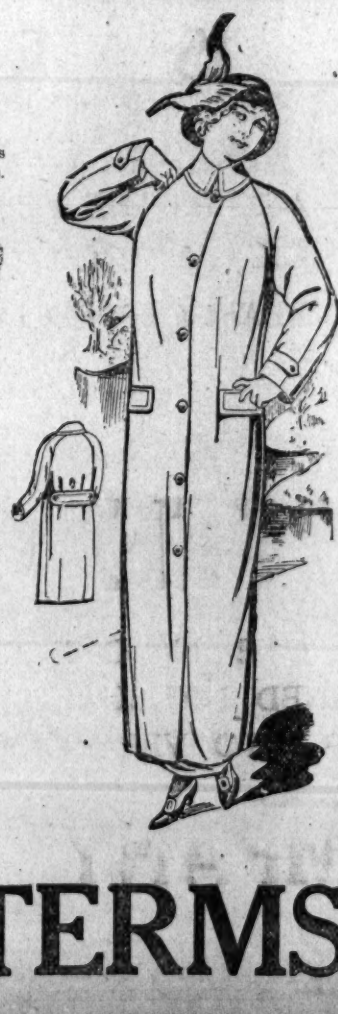

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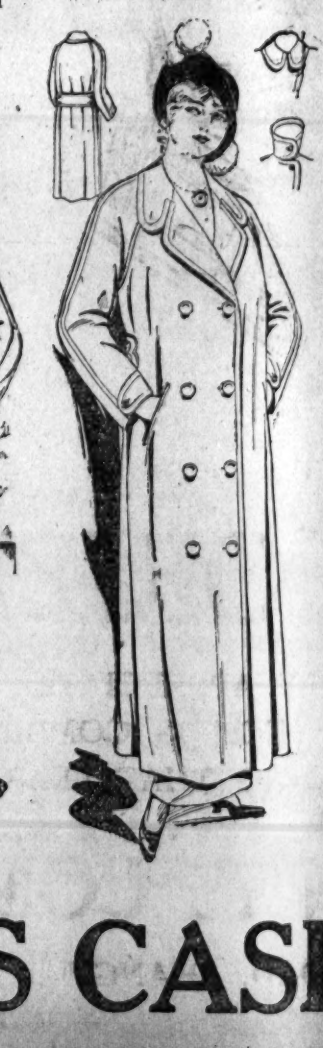

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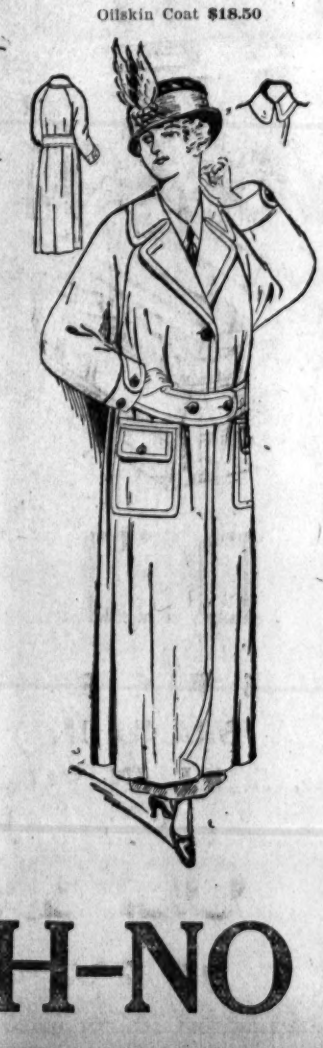

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TERMS CASH-NO CREDIT

U.S. BLAMED FOR EXCHANGE CRISIS

Bank Of France Sees End Of American And British Treasury Loans As Cause

CABINET TO CUT BUDGET

Decides To Send Out Commissions To Report Variations In Prices

Paris, Feb. 8.—George Pallain, Governor of the Bank of France, explaining last night to a meeting of stockholders the alarming situation with regard to exchange, declared that it was caused by the interruption of advances from the English and American treasuries, which had thrown the market on its own resources at the moment the burdens of France became heavier through purchases for industrial reconstruction.

Le Journal, commenting on M. Pallain's declaration, says the difficult situation is due to the lack of financial solidarity on the part of the Allies.

In an editorial dealing with the exchange situation, Andre Liesse, member of the Institute and editor of the weekly financial journal Economiste, points out that in spite of all the recommendations not to increase imports, it is impossible to renounce the obtaining of raw materials indispensable to industries and economic resurrection, and foodstuffs such as wheat.

"If the reproaches of the United States that we have shown want of foresight in our economic and financial policy since the armistice are exaggerated because our transatlantic critics are unable to appreciate the depth and seriousness of our wounds, many of them are deserved," Mr. Liesse says.

The writer admits that there has been a lack of coherent policy, but declares individual initiative has produced results, proving it has been able to act. With regard to international conferences to remedy exchange, M. Liesse does not seem hopeful. He says:

"Opinions may differ as regards the results such conferences could give if they could be held. They could hardly take positive resolution, owing to the private interests involved. It is to be hoped they would not involve too many delegates, as that would result in failure. The delegates should bring definite plans from the Governments and the financial, commercial and industrial groups they represent."

In the suggestion of Carter Glass, Secretary of the United States Treasury, that European countries permit the export of gold, M. Liesse sees "a kind of irony." He points out that the 3,600,000,000 francs of France's gold reserve would not weigh much in comparison with the 20,000,000,000-francs deficit between her imports and exports last year. England, with her 3,000,000,000 francs of gold reserve, is not in a much better position, he says.

FAVORS AMERICAN LOANS

Mr. Liesse thinks it possible that loans could be raised from American banks to finance exclusively the purchase of raw materials and indispensable foodstuffs. He concludes:

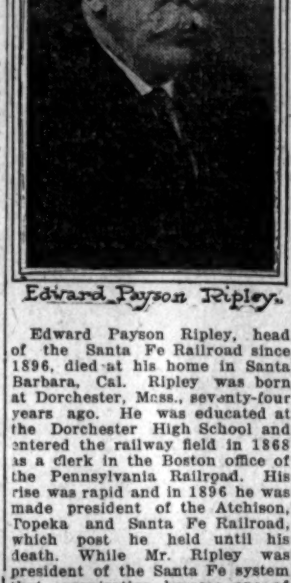
"America's main motive is 'balance your receipts and expenses. A good commencement will be to reimburse the Bank of France with part of the forthcoming loan, which will certainly be an element of confidence in the eyes of those from whom we demand credit."

The Cabinet at a meeting today decided to constitute commissions analogous to those in the United States and England, charged with following the variations in prices of articles indispensable to life, to enable the Government to take necessary action. The temporary indemnity for the high cost of living now allowed by the State is to be maintained until these commissions have reported.

M. Francois-Marsal, the Finance Minister, described the financial position to the Cabinet and submitted proposals for new taxation and the reduction of budgetary expenses. The Cabinet, after an examination of the situation, decided that the 47,500,000,000 francs previously foreseen for the budget should be compressed to 39,000,000,000.

Leading brokers here appear to agree that an international conference cannot apply any permanent remedy to the situation, but believe that some arrangement may be made for credits that will greatly improve it. They point out the methods of the German exporters as showing the necessity of action to control international payments. All offers of goods made from Germany to French buyers stipulate that payments shall be made in Swiss francs. This is calculated to improve German exchange in Switzerland while, at the same time, lowering the value of French francs in comparison with the Swiss, the German exporters thus gaining both ways.

E.P. Ripley, Head Of Santa Fe Railroad, Dead



Edward Payson Ripley.

Edward Payson Ripley, head of the Santa Fe Railroad since 1896, died at his home in Santa Barbara, Cal. Ripley was born at Dorchester, Mass., seventy-four years ago. He was educated at the Dorchester High School and entered the railway field in 1868 as a clerk in the Boston office of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His rise was rapid and in 1896 he was made president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, which post he held until his death. While Mr. Ripley was president of the Santa Fe system that organization became one of the most important and strongest railway systems in the country.

Rome, Feb. 6.—Dr. Mazzoni Graziadei, Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, told the Chamber today that the rise in the rate of exchange was due to the mistakes of the Government since the beginning of the war.

"The measures adopted now, such as forbidding the publication of exchange figures, are puerile," he said. "It is like, when a patient breaks a thermometer, for him to say he has no fever.

"Give up all hope that Europe can save itself with the help of America. America, herself, if involved in the great crisis, must break any financial relations with Europe. The only salvation for Continental Europe is to form a confederation of peoples, which alone can resist Anglo-American speculation."

FROZEN BEEF IS GREEDILY EATEN RAW BY GERMANS

Captain Of s.s. Manchuria Says Workmen Of Hamburg Are Still Nearly Starved

New York, Feb. 4.—Workmen so hungry for meat that they cut pieces with hatchets off the frozen beef on board and then greedily ate it raw was the sight witnessed by Captain Zeeder, commander of the American-Hamburg liner Manchuria, which returned to this port completing the first round trip of an American passenger ship to the German port.

The Manchuria landed her twenty-five passengers in the German port on January 2, and then, according to Captain Zeeder, it took eight full days of twenty-four hours each to unload a cargo of 5,000 tons that would ordinarily take forty-eight hours in the port of New York.

"And that tells of lack of energy of the German workmen who seem suffering from five years of malnutrition and lack of food," said Captain Zeeder. "To see them cut hunks of raw frozen beef from the meat that we set outside for their use, and then eat it raw like animals, tells a story in itself. There is a scarcity of food except for those who have plenty of money to pay for it. For those there seems to be enough, but with but little work for the workingmen, their money goes but a short way.

"The streets are filled with men apparently out of work and not a shipyard is working in the once busy port. I met some German skippers, friends of mine in the China trade, who told me how the Government had fooled them during the war and how the people held out although starved until the break came.

"The hotels show only the gay life and food seems plenty and the wines are as good as ever But beer is not up to the old German standard."

SOAP A CURIOSITY

Another officer said that a piece of soap was a curiosity and matches were unobtainable while there was no coal in the city.

The Manchuria brought forty passengers taking nearly all on at Southampton. She loaded 200 tons of potash at Hamburg, all the German cargo available, and brought 200 sacks of German mail.

Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, returned from a two months' trip to France and England.

Robert Gilfillan, American viceconsul at Nairobi, East Africa, came the long distance to spend his six months leave of absence at his home in Syracuse, N. Y. He said that there still was much unrest in that part of Africa.

France Will Boom Its Colonial Trade

Each Possession To Send Envoy To Paris For Advice

Paris, February 14.—In order to expedite transactions between France and her colonies and help trade and economic development Albert Sarraut, Minister for the Colonies, has just ordered that each of France's possessions send a representative to Paris to study the economic situation, industrial work and trade development.

Each colonial representative will remain here a year and while in Paris will have the title of assistant to the Engineer of Public Works. He will meet French business men who wish to establish branches in the colonies or who want to increase colonial trade. At the same time he will put himself in closest touch with the situation as relates to France and the colony which he represents.

Mr. Sarraut's order constitutes a distinct reform in the Colonial Ministry. It is held here that much time and trade has been lost to France through imperfect co-operation between the home Government and the colonies and because of official red tape. Also it is held that a considerable part of French purchases of goods in foreign markets might well be made in the colonies.

By means of the Sarraut plan France hopes to develop t colonial possessions which s obtained under the terms of t Treaty of Versailles.

DIES ON HER WEDDING DA

Geneva Bride Stricken At Alt While Being Questioned

Geneva, Feb. 14.—Death w an unbidden guest at a weddi at Appenzell last Sunday a struck down the bride just the priest asked her if she a cepted "this man for husband She was hurried to a hospit still robed in her bridal gown, b died an hour later, a victim of form of the sleeping sickne which was the sequel of an atta of influenza.

SAN MIGUEL

Pale Pilsen Beer

Brewed from the finest American Malt and Hops

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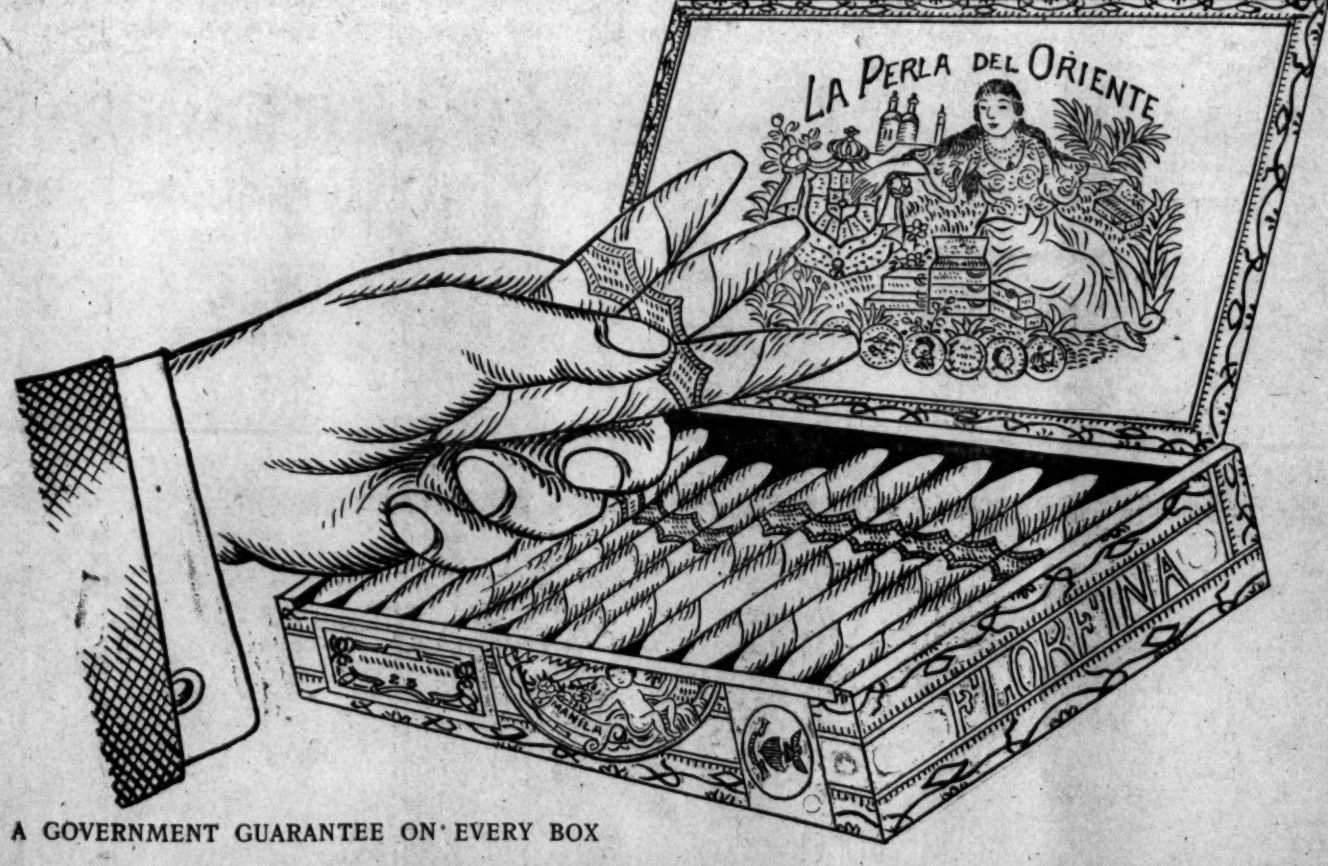


A GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE ON EVERY BOX

A BOX OF GOOD CIGARS IS A REAL TREAT.

AMONG THE MILLIONS OF MEN WHO SMOKE CIGARS, HOW MANY ARE THERE WHO REALLY APPRECIATE A VERY CHOICE CIGAR?

LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE CIGARS

ARE PRODUCED FOR THOSE WHO REALLY APPRECIATE. ONE BY ONE SMOKERS ARE FINDING THAT HERE IS A BRAND IN WHICH IS COMBINED UNUSUAL SKILL IN LEAF SELECTION AND UNUSUAL SKILL IN ROLLING THAT LEAF INTO VERY CHOICE CIGARS.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A BOX.

W. E. OLSEN & COMPANY

11 EZRA ROAD, SHANGHAI.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

BRITISH 'WETS' LAUNCH DRIVE AGAINST 'DRYS'

Liquor Forces, Aroused By Report Of $50,000,000 Prohibition Fund In U. S.

PUBLICITY ONE WEAPON

Saloon Interests Point To 'Poison Whisky' Deaths In America

By Frank W. Getty

London, February 14.—"Wet" forces in England have "got the wind up." After a year of scornful laughter at "Pussyfoot" Johnson, the "trade" has at last begun a serious, nation-wide anti-prohibition campaign.

A recent report, however $50,000,000 for an attack on the liberty of England's imbibers, has erroneous, that "dry" forces in the United States had raised caused a sensation, and the Brewers' Association, the Whisky Association and the National Trade Defense Association are organising rapidly to combat the anticipated activities of the World League Against Alcoholism.

No pains or money will be spared in this country by the liquor trade to meet the first move of the prohibitionists. The first advertisement of the Whisky Association appeared in the afternoon papers today. It reads:

"Prohibition is producing its inevitable results in America. Unable to obtain safe and pure spirits, the people have become an easy prey to the purveyors of poisonous substitutes. Under similar conditions the recent tragic events in the United States might be repeated here. Consumers of whisky should demand the strictest guarantees that their supplies are genuine and beyond suspicion.

RIGHTS OF PUBLIC

"Government restrictions upon the sale of whisky of unquestioned quality are only less harmful than prohibition, as they create a shortage and an unequal distribution among the different classes of the community. The public has an inherent right to an adequate supply of their favorite beverage. There are no finer spirits than Scotch and Irish whiskies, which stand for purity and dependability throughout the world.

"In the best interests of the nation the duty of the government is to protect the consumers—not to prohibit or restrict. This duty is accepted in regard to food. Margarine, for example, must not be sold as butter, and a standard of quality is rigorously enforced in other foods of common consumption. Scotch and Irish whiskies have established for themselves a standard of quality and purity which the government should protect against the possibility of adulteration.

"The Whisky Association, which represents all the distillers and leading blenders of the United Kingdom, urges upon consumers the necessity for vigilance and discrimination in the purchase of their supplies. Definite guarantees that whisky offered for sale is wholly Scotch or Irish should be obtained, and no foreign blend should be accepted."

PROPAGANDA FROM U. S.

Just as the United Kingdom Alliance, the most active "dry" organisation in this country which has been carrying on its work with an average yearly income of $50,000, has gone to the United States for many of its ideas as to the conduct of a prohibition campaign, so is the "trade" to borrow many leaves from the notebook of the late anti-prohibition forces in America. The United Kingdom Alliance imports speakers from the States so will the National Trade Defense Association. The "dry" forces here send to America for propaganda leaflets, posters and literature; so will the liquor interests.

The "wets" are not completely organised and no full disclosure of their plans is to be made at present, but as a start a large output of pamphlets and billboard posters has been arranged. Britain's "pubs" are to be papered with propaganda on a scale rivaling the recruiting literature of war time. To enlist the support of that section of the community which rarely uses the bars and winerooms, but buys wine, beer and spirits for home consumption, propaganda labels will be affixed to bottles. One of these on a bottle of ale purchased yesterday, reads:

"Local veto is the thin edge of the prohibition wedge.

"If prohibition wins there will be no more beer."

Whisky bottles are more difficult to find, but they are said to bear similar warnings with regard to whisky.

FIRST REAL FIGHT TO START

The United Kingdom Alliance has been carrying on its work for half a century. There have always been prohibitionists in England, but their efforts have been not only futile, but ignored. In 1920, for the first time, the "trade" feels called upon to defend itself.

With the coming into force this year of the Scottish Temperance act, which grants the choice of local option to towns in Scotland, the first real prohibition fight in the British Isles will be put up. 'Pussyfoot" Johnson and Mrs. Lloyd George and others have already begun their campaign. The organised licensed trade is secretly building up a large defense fund to provide the means of conducting an anti-prohibition campaign. All saloon-keepers, glorified in the British Isles by the title of publican, are canvassed, each has to contribute his bit to the cause. Some of the largest whisky corporations subscribe thousands of pounds; the brewers pledge nearly a million in event of a crisis; "wet" secretariats are established in different parts of Scotland.

DEMONSTRATIONS ARRANGED

Anti-prohibition demonstrations have been arranged for the coming months. Local option plebiscites are scheduled for May and before that time the "wet" whips will be busy in most of the townships. The campaigning just before the polling will not be handled with gloves; feeling among the anti-prohibitionists runs high. It will not be surprising if violence characterises many of the elections.

The chief propaganda of the National Trade Defense Association will, I am told, be devoted not so much to defending the trade as in attempting to persuade the public that its liberty is imperiled. The story of the $50,000,000 of American money which was to be used to make "Old England Dry" will be kept before the public, in order that no opportunity of pointing out that it is America which is interfering in this matter for purely "dog in the manger" purposes may be lost.

With reference to that report The Globe says:

"We should be so much obliged if our good, kind friends in America would refrain from doing us good. Unregenerate creatures that we are, we do not like it, and we have a sort of idea that they might find enough to occupy them at home. How, for instance, about reforming the morals of New Orleans or the municipal activities of Philadelphia? Anybody would think that would give them enough to go on with before coming between us and our beer.

'DRIVE TO DRY US UP'

"Apparently, however, they do not think so, and a tremendous 'drive' is to be set going in the United States to obtain sufficient money to equip our own faddists with the means for drying us up. We dare say they will get it, for the fox who has lost his tail is generally quite willing to assist in the decaudation of the rest, and we can quite imagine a thirsty and exasperated Yankee resolving that if he can have no drink the Britisher shall have none neither. All the same, we do not think the plan will be successful. Our people are impatient of foreign interference, and if once it becomes known that our teetotal organisations are living on American money, they will hear about it from the workingman.

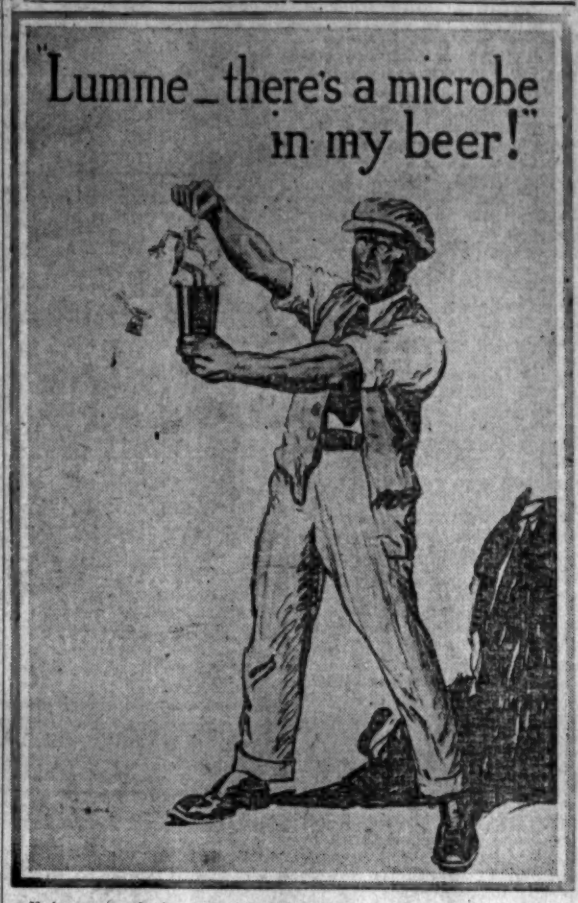
"If America likes to be pussyfooted out of her freedom, that is her affair, but we value ours and we propose to eat and drink what we like, even at the cost of lacerating the tender feelings of the whole Johnson tribe. America intends, we understand, to send over $50,000,000 to stimulate the drying process. Well, let her send it along, it will be quite welcome, and we could even do with a bit more. But whether it will make us teetotal is quite another pair of sleeves."

MILLIONS EXPECTED

As a matter of fact, it is not true that $50,000,000 has been subscribed in the United States for the purpose of making England "dry." But it is known that a great drive is under way to secure funds for the World League Against Alcohol, and the plans of this organisation for spreading the gospel of prohibition throughout the civilised world have already been outlined for Tribune readers by W. E. Johnson. The United Kingdom Alliance headquarters tell me that they received no official intimation of unlimited support, but they expect many millions as the natural outcome of the league's fight against alcoholism, beginning this year in Scotland.

There is good ground for the "wet" fears. The prohibition movement will increase its activities a hundredfold this year. For is based on the argument that pressure feed is the best possible

Striking Posters Inaugurate Anti-Dry Campaign In England



Unique methods are being applied by the wets of England to combat the partial success of the prohibitionists there. London is literally pasted up with huge posters ridiculing what is termed the American pussyfooters. The striking poster shown above is typical of the many used in the anti-dry campaign. It depicts a British worker removing a microbe from his beer, said microbe being a miniature Uncle Sam. No doubt, it is meant as a slam at William H. Johnson, American prohibitionist now in England.

thing, provided it is carried out practically regardless of expense, and so rendered truly efficient.

In most cases measures have been taken to enable the engine to work more efficiently with inferior fuel. The great majority of cars have long water-jacked induction-pipes for preheating the charge. In some cases, as for instance, the Hillman, the principle of an integral exhaust and inlet is adopted.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Turning to the electrical equipment, we do not find among British manufacturers any very general tendency to abandon the magneto. Among the exceptions, in which dependence is placed solely on battery and coil ignition, are the fifteen horse-power Wolseley and the Talbot-Darracq. In a few of the most expensive cars two totally separate ignition systems are provided, but general complete reliance is placed upon the magneto. In nearly every case electric lighting and starting equipment is included in the standard chassis and not regarded as an extra. This is, of course, one of the reasons for increased prices.

British makers of such equipment do not favor the use of a single machine required to function both as a dynamo and as a motor. They have from the first preferred to employ two separate machines, each designed for its own particular job. In American cars examples of the dynamotor are still to be found, but the use of separate machines is growing more popular.

The employment of friction drives between the starting motor and the engine is dropping out and a positive drive through gear wheels is becoming universal. In general the gears are brought into mesh either by centrifugal force or magnetic attraction, or by a combination of the two. In the former method the gear wheel on the armature shaft is mounted on a worm along which it is caused to move owing to its inertia, when the shaft begins to rotate.

In the other method the armature of the motor is held away from the central position between the field magnets by a spring, but when the field magnets are energised the armature, and consequently the gear wheel upon its shaft, is magnetically drawn into the central position, which it retains until the field magnets become inert. As a rule, the starting motor acts upon the engine fly-wheel, but in one or two instances, including the Rolls-Royce, it drives through the medium of the gearbox and clutch.

ENGINE COOLING SYSTEMS

With regard to engine-cooling systems, there are no very noteworthy developments. In one or two cases abnormally large water jackets are provided, but one had rather anticipated some interesting innovations in respect of means of regulating the operation of the cooling system, so as to make it sufficiently effective in very hot weather without being unnecessarily effective in very cold weather. Such a result may be aimed at either by incorporating something in the nature of a thermostatic valve or by more ordinary mechanical means.

Passing to the transmission system, one notes the very general use of gear-boxes providing four speeds and a reverse, and the extended employment of ball-bearings for gear-shafts. As already mentioned, central gear control appears to be gaining ground rapidly. It is found in a large number of examples, including cars of all classes. Aft of the gear-box, perhaps the most noteworthy development is the use in some instances of a spiral bevel drive to the back axle. Among examples of this practise are the Sizaire-Berwick and the British Ensign. The general contention is that the spiral bevel is only really satisfactory when carried out more or less regardless of expense, and consequently it is rather surprising to find this type of drive adopted in one of the cheaper quantity-produced American cars.

Among light cars there appears to be a slight tendency to depend upon friction drive.

COMPROMISE ENDS SHIBAURA STRIKE

Agreement Is Reached Between Employes And Masters Of Engineering Works

Tokio, March 26.—The Shibura strike has been settled, a compromise having been reached between the officials and the workers. Both sides claim to have won the fight. The chief of the Mita police is credited with having been the medium through which the employers and the employed have come to terms.

Twelve representatives of the workers, including four women workers, met Mr. Keijiro, chief director of the works, and Mr. Kondo, chief of the Mita police, on Wednesday afternoon. The employers had objected to the employes presenting "demands," and yesterday the workers presented what they called their "desires." A conference followed and an agreement was reached.

The Shibaura Engineering Works has sustained a loss of 300,000 yen, roughly calculated, as a result of the strike.

Coal Famine Bars 'Bare Back' Gowns

Paris, Feb. 14.—"Bare back" gowns apparently are doomed in Paris, and without the aid of societies for reform in dress. The reason is that the French Cabinet has decided to cut off the supply of coal for dancing halls and ballrooms. As a result of this order mademoiselles obviously will be forced to the necessity of putting some warm clothing over the vertebrae, or else suffer the extreme of discomfort during the winter months.

Yves le Trocquer, Minister of Public Works, who is held to be at least partly responsible for the order, also has obtained a decree by the President that the use of electric lights must be reduced.

HOLLANDSCHE PRODUKTEN

Wy ontvingen kortelings:

Bergen op Zoomer Ansjovis
Gebakken Bot
Gekookte & Gedroogde Visch
Monogram Tafelzout
Roode Edammer Kaas
Goudsche Kaas
Kersen Jam
Kruisbessen Jam
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Melkersen
Ronde & Vierkante Pepermunt
Hulstkamp's Genever
Citroen Jenever
Advocaat voor de Dames
Droste's Cacao
Hollandsche Cigaren

Van alles is slechts een kleine voorraad voorhanden.

PRODUCTS OF HOLLAND

We have recently received:

Anchovies
Fried Sole
Boiled & Dried Fish
Table Salt
Edam Cheese
Gouda Cheese
Cherry Jam
Gooseberry Jam
Strawberries in Syrup
Cherries in Syrup
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Hulstkamp's Gin
Lemon Gin
Vanilla Eggnog
Dutch Cocoa
Dutch Cigars

Whatever your nationality, you'll enjoy these good things from Holland.

I. SHAININ & Co.
The Home of Delicacies
100 SZECHUEN ROAD

FINE SMALL HOLLAND HERRINGS

A fresh lot now on sale at ten for a dollar!

It would cost a fortune to bring the greatest artists into your home

You would have to pay thousands of dollars to get these great artists to come to your home and entertain you: Caruso, de Gogorza, De Luca, Farrar, Galli-Curci, Garrison, Gluck, Jascha Heifetz, Homer, Kreisler, Martinelli, McCormack, Melba, Paderewski, Ruffo, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, Sembrich, Tetrazzini, Werrenrath, Zimbalist and others.

But with a Victrola in your home you can hear them all, and as often as you like, just as though they were actually in your presence—so life-like are their Victor Records.

Why not get your Victrola now, and begin to enjoy its pleasures today? We arrange deferred payments, if desired.

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DANGEROUS SMOKING
BEWARE of Cheap Cigarettes manufactured by Machinery at the rate of thousands per minute
They contain a quantity of Tobacco dust and sand, which enters the system and sets up a dangerous irritation.
The Tobacco for each "State Express" Cigarette is specially selected, and the least particle of dust carefully removed. It is then rolled by hand and enveloped in pure rice paper. For these reasons the "State Express" Cigarettes are beautiful. Harmless to the Throat.
555
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The particular man demands a particular cigarette. State Express Cigarettes are made for just such men—men of discrimination who require the best.

No 555 in patent tins of 50's
(VIRGINIA LEAF)

Sole Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LTD. LONDON

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Easter Day. 6:30, 7 and 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel 8 a.m.). 9:30 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins, Institution and Holy Communion (Sung); Ps. 2.16; Lessons, Exodus xi, 1-14, Rev. i, 4-18; Hymns 136, 131, 127, 134; Preacher: The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 118; Lessons, Isaiah ii, 1-16, Romans vi, 1-13; Hymns 131, 134, 136; Preacher: The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—Easter Day. 7 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion; Preacher: The Rev. C. E. Spencer, B.A. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: The Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A.

Union Church.—Easter Sunday. 11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. H. T. S. Myers, D.D.; Chant: 10; Anthem "Lift up your heads" (Handel); Hymns: 151, 10, 156. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D.; Chant: 108; Anthem: "The Lord is my strength (Monk); Hymns: 151, 72, 686.

St. Joseph's Church.—Easter Sunday. Masses at 6, 7, 8.15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass, no Sermon. At 4 p.m., Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Masses on week-days 6, 7.30 a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. Wm. E. Pietsch. Evening. 6 p.m. by Mr. Wm. E. Pietsch.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer, Easter Sunday, in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Do Not Fear Death

It Is No Greater Mystery Than Life, And No More Impenetrable Than Tomorrow. Read What Two Great Thinkers Wrote About It

BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

ONE very desirable and helpful result is coming from the wide discussion of the hereafter, the possibility of communicating with those who have gone and the consideration of death as a stepping stone to another existence. We are being told and taught not to fear death.

Why should we fear death?

A thousand times in life we undergo the anguish of pain. Why should we fear or dread to leave the body which caused us suffering?

A hundred times we have attempted to do that to which our souls aspired, but were prevented by the limitations of this shell in which we live.

Why should we dread the cutting of the chains which shackle, or the loosening of the bonds which make our aspirations unattainable?

Is it the mystery of death that we fear?

Every day is a mystery.

In its history this earth has been peopled by perhaps a billion billion human beings. If you want to see what a billion billion looks like write the figure one and put after it eighteen ciphers.

Of that billion billion men and women there was not one who could for a certainty tell what would happen tomorrow. Tomorrow always has been and always will be a mystery, but we do not and should not for that reason dread its coming.

Is is that we fear that without the encumbrance of this body to which we have become accustomed we shall be helpless?

There was never a time when the mind, the soul, was not superior to the body. Without the mind the body is no better than the water and the iron and the other chemicals that go to make it up. It is always the mind that conquers—never the body.

We shut our eyes and one by one the senses leave us. We are not afraid. We welcome rather than put off sleep.

Why should we fear, then, that other form of sleep called death?

When we waken from death it is probable that we shall not be caged up in a prison of flesh and blood—at least not in the prison we have known up to the time of death—for that decays and returns to the elements from which it was made.

Death promises us a freedom. Why should we shrink at being free?

Death is only another birth—a new creation. It is the stepping out of one environment into another. It is the dawning of a new day. We have been like children in the dark, "clinging to the familiar things we call our own." Death opens the door and lets in the sunlight. Why should we fear its beams?

If you want to know what two great minds thought of death and how little they feared it, read "Phaedo," the dialogue of Plato in which he tells what Socrates said as he waited to swallow the cup of poison. Unfortunately it is too long to reprint here, but you can get it at any library. It was after reading this great masterpiece that Cleombrota committed suicide that he might taste for himself the glories which Socrates described.

Or read Bacon's "Essay on Death." It is printed below. Bacon was a great thinker, a wide reader, a wise writer. He had thought much on death, for he began life an invalid. What he says is one of the great essays of literature.

BACON'S ESSAY ON DEATH

"Men fear death as children fear to go in the dark, and as that natural fear in children is increased with tales, so is the other. Certainly the contemplation of death, as the wages of sin, and passage to another world, is holy and religious; but the fear of it, as a tribute due unto nature, is weak. Yet in religious meditations there is sometimes mixture of vanity and of superstition. You shall read in some of the friars books of mortification that a man should think with himself what the pain is, if he have but his finger's end pressed or tortured, and thereby imagine what the pains of death are when the whole body is corrupted and dissolved; when many times death passeth with less pain than the torture of a limb, for the most vital parts are not the quickest of sense. And by him that spake only as a philosopher and natural man, it was said: 'The array of the deathbed has more terrors than death itself.' Groans and convulsions and a discolored face, and friends weeping, and blacks and obsequies and the like show death terrible. It is worthy of observing that there is no passion in the mind of man so weak but it mates and masters the fear of death, and therefore death is no such terrible enemy when a man hath so many attendants about him that can win the combat of him.

"Revenge triumphs over death; love slights it; honor aspireth to it; grief flieth to it; fear preoccupateth it; nay, we read, after Otho the Emperor had slain himself, pity (which is the tenderest of affections) provoked many to die out of mere compassion to their sovereign and as the truest sort of followers. Nay, Seneca adds niceness and satiety: 'Reflect how often you do the same things; a man may wish to die, not only because either he is brave or wretched, but even because he is surfeited with life.' A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon a weariness to do the same thing so oft over and over. It is no less worthy to observe how little alteration in good spirits the approaches of death make, for they appear to be the same men till the last instant. Augustus Caesar died in a compliment, 'Livia, mindful of our union, live on, and fare thee well.' Tiberius, in dissimulation, as Tacitus saith of him 'His bodily strength and vitality were now forsaking Tiberius, but not his duplicity.' Vespasian, in a jest, sitting upon a stool, 'I am become a Divinity, I suppose'; Galba, with a sentence, 'If it be for the advantage of the Roman people, strike,' holding forth his neck; Septimus Severus, in despatch, 'If aught remains to be done by me, despatch,' and the like. Certainly, the Stoics bestowed too much cost upon death, and by their great preparations made it appear more fearful. Better, saith he, 'Who reckons the close of his life among the boons of nature.' It is as natural to die as to be born; and to a little infant, perhaps, the one is as painful as the other. He that dies in an earnest pursuit is like one that is wounded in hot blood, who, for the time, scarce feels the hurt, and therefore a mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good doth avert the dolors of death; but, above all, believe it, the sweetest canticle is: 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to Thy word, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation.' when a man hath obtained worthy ends and expectations. Death hath this also, that it openeth the gate to good fame and extinguisheth envy. 'When dead, the same person shall be beloved.'"

Let us then not fear death. Let us look upon it as one of nature's means for development and growth. Let us prepare for it with thoughtfulness, remembering that no man who is fit to live on this earth and among his fellows need dread those surroundings and conditions and associations which begin when bodily activity shall have ceased and we enter upon a new and, let us hope, a more useful and more nearly perfect existence.

New Mask Of Two-Faced Bolshevism To Bait The Allies

West-Bound Propaganda About 'Contented Russia' Contradicts Red Leaders' Earlier Boasts Of Conquering The World, While They Are Busy Stirring Up War And Unrest In The Far East And India

BY JOHN SPARGO

(Author of "Bolshevism," "The Psychology Of Bolshevism," "Russia As An American Problem," etc.)

I.

EARLY last Summer Nicholas Tchaykovsky called attention to certain significant developments of Bolshevism in Russia. The veteran revolutionist pointed out that from the latter part of 1918 "concessions to common sense" were made with great frequency. The Soviet control of industry was shelved and specialists were placed in charge, regardless of their political and social views. Piecework and rigid discipline were introduced in the factories; to the co-operatives was given greater freedom, and the term "proletariat" was so broadened as to include the well-to-do peasants who had previously been treated as Koulaki, that is, "exploiters." In my "Russia as an American Problem" I have indicated the possibility that the rule of the Bolsheviki might be prolonged by their abandonment of the worst features of Bolshevism: "A reformed Bolshevist regime might very well manage to maintain itself in power and to secure recognition by other nations, with a consequent resumption of trade relations."

On the other hand, while it has been more or less apparent that the Bolsheviki have abandoned much of Bolshevism, there has been much justification for the belief that, instead of becoming less dangerous to civilisation their rule has developed new terrors. Very little concerned with the crude communistic theories which gave it birth, Bolshevism has seemed to be developing into a vicious form of militarism. Recent reports from many independent observers—among whom collusion seems impossible—point to a general conviction that there is now very little danger of Bolshevist armies attempting to drive westward through Poland or Rumania; that the Bolsheviki are sincerely seeking peace and are ready to pay a big price for it.

Against this conviction shared by so many observers we must set the fact that the leaders of the Bolshevist regime have repeatedly declared that their only purpose in seeking peace with the Allies is to gain time and strength to enable them to make the westward drive.

CONTEMPT FOR TREATIES

It was Trotsky who declared (April 23, 1919) that the definite establishment of the Soviet authority in Russia was a strategic prelude to assisting uprisings "in Poland, Germany and all Europe." The Bolshevist Ambassador to Germany, Joffe, said (January 1, 1919) of the agreement not to conduct agitation against Germany, "that they were not observing this article and did not intend to do so." It was no less a person than Zinoviev who said, in connection with the Prinkipo proposal (February 2, 1919): "We are willing to sign an unfavorable peace with the Allies. . . . It would only mean that we should put no trust whatever in the bit of paper we should sign. We should use the breathing space so obtained in order to gather our strength in order that the mere continued existence of our Government would keep up the worldwide propaganda which Soviet Russia has been carrying on for more than a year."

It would be easy to multiply such quotations. It would seem to be almost self-evident that the statesmen of America and the allied nations are justified in maintaining a skeptical attitude toward the peace overtures of the Bolsheviki.

From the reports of many independent observers again, it appears to be true that conditions in Bolshevist Russia have undergone very material change for the better. With the introduction of more scientific methods of labor direction, industrial production has greatly improved. With the increased influence of the enlightened bourgeoisists has come, if we may trust the witness, greater tolerance and a lessening of terrorism. Finally, the exigencies of the situation—the menace of famine and plague within and the fear of external aggression—have developed a nationalism which must be reckoned with. These are the principal reasons which lie back of the growing feeling that trade relations with the Soviet Government, and even its formal recognition, cannot long be delayed.

Apparently, Bolshevism in Russia confronts two alternatives: either it will have to restore freedom of the press, of speech, and assemblage and create conditions under which other political parties will be able to exist and participate in the Government, or it will have to exist as a despotic autocracy, resting its rule upon bayonets.

If it chooses the former way, there is every reason to believe that the first fair and free elections even to the Soviets, would result in the overthrow of the Bolsheviki. If the latter way is chosen, Bolshevist rule may be prolonged, but it will be overthrown, just as Tsarism was overthrown, by a union of all the anti-Bolshevist forces. Having regard to the fact that the masses have been cured of the habit of blind subordination to autocracy which was so prevalent under the old regime, the Bolsheviki are not likely to be able to defend their rule as Tsarism was defended. Whichever of these courses the evolution in Russia pursues, it is quite likely that the allied and associated Governments will change their policy toward the Soviet Government in the very near future, permitting trade and perhaps granting recognition. In either case, Bolshevist propaganda is almost certain to be intensified, both in Europe and in Asia.

II

Surprisingly little serious attention has yet been given to the real significance of the Bolshevist propaganda among the Asiatic people. Reports of the highest credibility have called attention to the activity of Bolshevist agents in China, Korea, India, Persia, Afghanistan, Turkestan and Kurdistan. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the uprising of the Koreans against the Japanese was made possible through the assistance of the Russian Bolsheviki. It seems equally certain that their agents have had much to do with recent uprisings in India, at Amritsar and elsewhere. Numerous authentic reports point to a close co-operation between the leaders of Russian Bolshevism and the Pan-Islamic movement.

Notwithstanding these facts, up to the present there has been very little attention given to the grave possibility of serious consequences to Western civilisation from the introduction of the ferment of Bolshevism into the life of Asia. For the most part, writers on the subject have been content to assume that the Bolsheviki were simply following the example of the Germans in trying to stir up revolt in Afghanistan, Persia and India, for identical political and military reasons. It has been taken for granted that just as the Germans sought to embroil England in a bitter conflict with India, and so compel her to seek peace, the Bolsheviki are attempting to do the same thing.

That the Bolsheviki have been inspired by this motive can hardly be questioned. It would, however, be a very great mistake to suppose that their propaganda in Asia had no other significance than this. It would be an equally great and grave mistake to suppose, with Mr. Lloyd George, that the inability of the Russian Bolsheviki to organise and equip great armies for the invasion of countries like China and India justifies the conclusion that Bolshevism in Asia is not a peril to be feared. This seems to have been the thought of the British Prime Minister in his speech in the House of Commons on February 10.

LLOYD GEORGE'S SLIPS

Mr. Lloyd George is a brilliant rhetorician and, as he proved during the war, a man of action. He is an astute politician rather than a statesman. Certainly not even his most ardent and enthusiastic admirers will claim that he is a well informed student of history. No British Premier in a hundred years has been so superficially informed upon the history of the British Empire, or so abysmally ignorant of the history of other nations and peoples. His various speeches on Russia in the House of Commons and elsewhere have manifested the most grotesque and astonishing ignorance of matters known to most moderately well educated men.

To cite only a single example: The speech which he delivered in the House of Commons on November 19, 1917, was characterised by the most astonishing ignorance concerning very simple matters relating to Russian history and geography. He did not know better than to confuse Novgorod with Nizhni-Novgorod; to speak of the Ukraine and Little Russia as though they were different provinces of Russia; to mistake the City of Kharkov for a Russian General; to speak of Georgia as "waging a thirty-year war with Russia for its independence." In the presence of ignorance so appalling upon matters of common knowledge we may well be excused if we refuse to accept as final the obiter dicta of Mr. Lloyd George concerning such a difficult and intricate matter as the propaganda of Bolshevism in countries like Afghanistan and Persia or the association of Marxian-derived Bolshevism with the All-Moslem propaganda.

There was never any real danger of an armed invasion of India by the Red armies of Bolshevist Russia. Only sensational journalists ever imagined that there was. The Bolshevist propaganda in Asia is dangerous for quite another reason, namely, that it introduces the ferment of unrest and a passionate horde psychology into Asia at a critical time when the whole world needs stabilising. It is dangerous, furthermore, because the historical, political and economic development of the countries in which it has been introduced affords a much more favorable soil for Bolshevism than can be found in Occidental nations.

ADAPTED TO THE ORIENT

Bolshevism is peculiarly adapted to the Orient, both as regards its philosophy and its methods. It can be said with reasonable certainty that Bolshevism can never become deeply rooted in Occidental civilisation. Its concept of the ideal social organisation is not compatible with, or applicable to, highly developed industrialism. Its political philosophy and methods, while they may obtain some vogue in the disturbed and abnormal conditions now prevailing throughout Western civilisation, cannot conceivably endure when the normal tempo of life is restored.

If anybody doubts the validity of these conclusions, it ought to be sufficient to review carefully the progress of the terrible experiment in Russia. Fundamental to the Bolshevist philosophy and ideal are disbelief in antagonism to the political state. Following out a much discussed postulate of early Marxism, Lenin and Trotsky and their associates sought to replace the "government of individuals" by the "administration of things." Production and exchange were to be managed by the Soviets, that is to say by councils of workmen. With these fundamental economic functions arranged for, there would be very little need, they believed, for any considerable amount of government of human beings in their relations one to another.

What happened we know: Bolshevism rapidly passed through a series of changes of a character that can only be adequately described as revolutionary. The control and direction of industry by Soviets lasted only a very short time. It was abandoned because it was found impossible to conduct modern machine industry upon such a basis. Production fell almost to zero, while the councils talked. Then the Bolsheviki resorted to the policy of nationalisation of industry. That was the second phase of the experiment. It was a revolution in itself and meant nothing less than the creation of a vast bureaucratic State, which soon became topheavy, as bureaucracies are fated to do.

We need not, here and now, contemplate the further developments of the experiment in its later phases. It is sufficient for our present purpose to have observed the central fact that the fundamental characteristic principle of Bolshevist organisation proved, in practice, inapplicable to modern industrial methods. Had industry been in a pre-capitalist, handicraft stage, Soviet control and direction might have worked very well. Indeed, there was something closely analogous to it in mediaeval times. That is the conclusive lesson of the Russian experiment: Sovietism is: about 300 years behind mechanical development.

It is precisely this fact, so reassuring to the Occident, that causes the thoughtful student to regard the propaganda of Bolshevism in Korea, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Persia, India and similar countries with uneasiness. For the most part, and except for isolated, special instances which do not affect the general problem, production in these countries is in the pre-capitalist, handicraft stage. Sovietism, therefore, need not present in these countries the anomaly of a movement seeking to establish a political and economic system which cannot be based upon the existing modes of production.

If Sovietism is economically possible for these industrially undeveloped countries, its corollary, political Bolshevism, may well flourish. Indeed, the whole political experience and psychology of these Asiatic peoples tend to make them ready recipients of Bolshevism as a political system. It is far easier for them to accept and believe in political dictatorships established by conspiratory uprisings than it is for Occidental peoples who for centuries have been subject to the discipline of stable government and of established political and legal forms.

Throughout the greater part of Asia, and especially in those countries in which the Bolshevist propaganda has appeared, whatever Government has existed has usually taken the form of a dictatorship resting upon force and cunning. For a ruling power, whether that of an individual or a group, to be overthrown by conspiracy and rebellion and its place and functions usurped by some other individual or group, has been the most familiar political method in these countries. For desperate and unthinking, and even fanatical, hordes to follow daring political adventurers and give allegiance to them is as common today in Asia as it was in Europe ten centuries ago. In surveying the recent history of China, Persia and India, for example, it is remarkable how many close and striking parallels to the Lenin-Trotsky regime one finds.

The Russian Bolshevist leaders seem to have been profoundly conscious of what I venture to call the instinctive Bolshevism of the primitive Oriental mind. It will be recalled that soon after the coup d'etat of November, 1917, Bolshevist forces entered Manchuria and sought to establish there the authority of the new regime. Much to the displeasure of the Japanese Government, China sent military forces to drive out the Bolsheviki. The reason given by the Soviet authorities for their attempt to seize Manchuria was that they were simply attempting to establish their succession to all the territorial rights of the old regime.

TO SET ASIA AFLAME

In the case of any other kind of government, this explanation might have been regarded as sufficient and logical; but in the case of the Bolsheviki it is impossible to overlook the fact that their action in seizing Manchuria was in direct conflict with their professed philosophy and with their most solemn declarations. Having regard to this fact and to subsequent developments, it can hardly be doubted that their real purpose was to use Manchuria as a base for carrying on such a propaganda in sorely disturbed China as would set Asia aflame with the Red Terror.

When the Communist International—the so-called Third International—met at Moscow in March, 1919, among the delegates attending described as "delegates with full power to act" were representatives from Armenia and from the "Union of Socialists of Eastern Countries." This latter seems to have been an aggregation of self-constituted "representatives" from Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, India and China. In addition to these there were in attendance delegates officially described as "representatives with consultative powers" from Turkey, Turkestan, Persia, Korea and China. Does anybody believe that in these countries there is anything like the industrial development prerequisite to socialisation?

The leaders of the Russian Bolsheviki—Lenin, Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev and others—have repeatedly proclaimed that they are apostles of undiluted Marxian socialism. Lenin, who is the principal theoretician of the movement, has insisted on numerous occasions, even during recent months, upon the validity of the Marxian theory of social evolution the so-called materialistic conception of history. According to that theory the Socialist ideal can only be realised in those countries in which a highly developed industrialism already exists.

That this condition does not prevail in the Asiatic countries represented at the Moscow conference of the Communist International is so obvious as to require no demonstration. It would seem, therefore, that we are forced to choose between two conclusions: Either the Communist ideals of the Bolsheviki are fundamentally different from those of socialism, requiring no such economic basis, or the Bolshevist propaganda in Asia and the association of Asiatic agitators with the Communist International are not designed to bring about the realisation in Asia of the social ideals of the Bolsheviki, but have a very different purpose.

NOT LIKE SOCIALISM

Yet it may be that instead of choosing between these conclusions, accepting one and rejecting the other, we ought to accept both of them, as we can logically and properly do. Fatal as the fact must be to the pretensions of the Bolsheviki to be regarded as the examplars of undiluted Marxian socialism, the essential and characteristic feature of the Bolshevist social ideal, Soviet government, unlike socialism, does not require a highly developed industrialism as its basis. On the contrary, it cannot be applied to such an industrial society and is only applicable to societies in which more primitive modes of production prevail. We are therefore compelled to accept the first of the two conclusions reached. We are, nevertheless, free to accept the second conclusion, that the Bolshevist propaganda in Asia is not designed to bring about the realisation in Asia of the social ideals of Bolshevism, but is aimed at an entirely different purpose.

Paradoxical as it may seem, Lenin and his associates have not the slightest interest in realising the economic ideals of Bolshevism in Asia or anywhere else, not even in Russia itself. The explanation of this paradox is to be found in the fact that they have abandoned the Soviet direction and control of industry. This essential and characteristic form of Bolshevist industrial organisation has not existed in Russia for considerably more than a year past. It has been superseded by a form of industrial organisation essentially capitalistic,

(Continued on Page 15)

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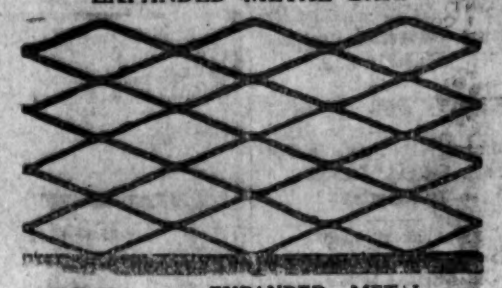

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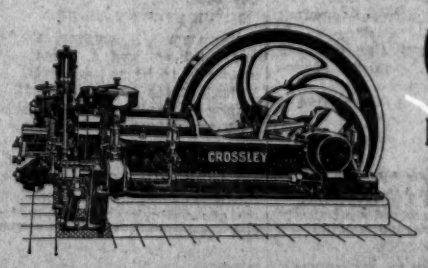

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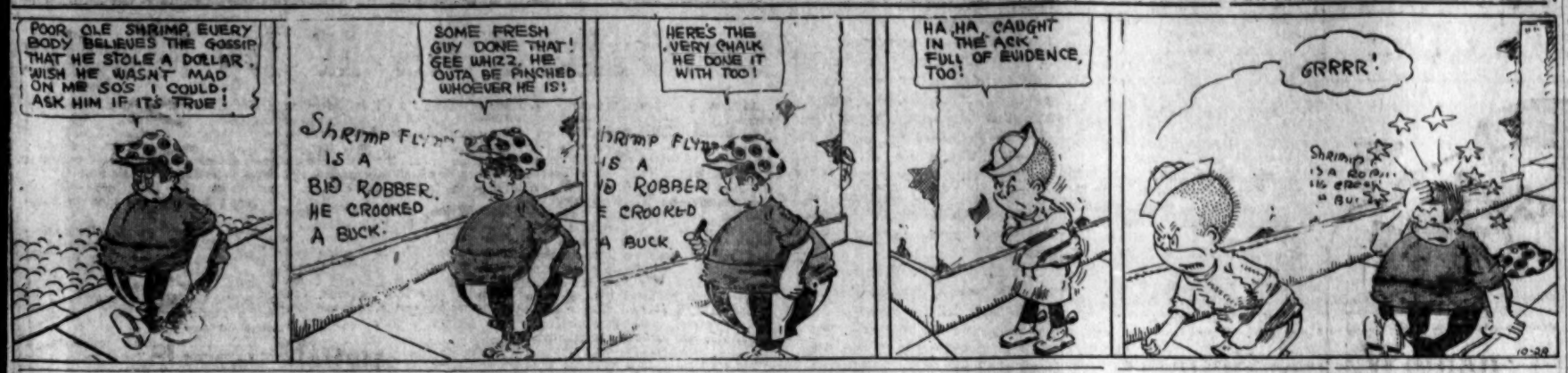
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SHRIMP FLY IS A BIG ROBBER. HE CROOKED A BUCK.
HERE'S THE CHALK HE DONE IT WITH TOO!
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GRRRR!

Musical Matters

By R. B Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of The China Press, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

The music-loving public will welcome the reappearance of Mr. Paci after his illness. The program on Sunday is in the main identical with that which was postponed on account of Mr. Paci's absence, and which was the subject of an article in this column.

* * *

When all sides of the question of music criticism have been heard, it becomes clear that the music critic is both a nuisance and a necessity. The conflicting opinions of equally qualified critics, create a confusion which may have certainly one good effect: the greater the confusion the more will one desirable attitude be encouraged. That attitude is a mind open to conviction on all new manifestations of the art. History tells us that while the music critic is supposed to be an expert, he is seldom able to agree with his brother critic. We also hear that the so-called eminent critic is impossible of comprehension, that the lesser critic is worthless and but a parrot to his superiors, that the composer-critic knows even less and is more unreliable than either of the two aforesaid, and that the amateur critic whose views are sometimes of value is entirely unable to express them in writing. Mr. Newman with characteristic candor admits that two or more of "us" can never get together "without smiling at the gullibility of the public that reads us and takes us for oracles."

A humorist in America occasioned some consternation by a report of a decision of some Government Board or other to require music critics to pass an examination. The fact is a music critic is expected to know too much. A singer can get along with a few dozen songs and a personality, a pianist with even fewer pieces and some technique; but the music critic is supposed to know all the songs, operas, piano music, organ works, symphonies, concertos, and chamber music in existence.

Mr. Merrick and his wife started a series of concerts for two pianos, at which the programs stated that "additional interest" both to the critics and the public would be aroused by the suppression of the names of composers. One critic at least described this as a diabolical booby-trap to bring discredit upon the brotherhood. The concert-givers must certainly have derived considerable pleasure from the wary silences indulged by the older hands of the craft.

Assimilation of these facts may help us to understand the peculiar difficulties inseparable from such an art as music. About Elgar's music the views of M. Florent Schmitt and of Mr. Bernard Shaw are in diametrical opposition, with Mr. Shaw for once on the side of the Englishman. Says Mr. Schmitt, referring to an Elgar Symphony performed in Paris under Mr. Landon Ronald, "As for the Symphony, the last on the program (and let us hope that it really will be the last), from the very beginning of the introduction all hope was lost. During forty minutes we had leisure to rehear Mendelssohn, Brahms, Tchaikovsky, themselves men of limited vocabulary; but who nevertheless expressed in their own language the little they had to say." "Ronald chose (to represent England) the most official, the most administrative, the most richly decorated member of the family, but at the same time the most colorless and antiquated." Now for what Mr. Shaw has to say, "When I heard the Variation, . . . I sat up and said 'Whew!' I knew we had got it at last. So far, Elgar is alone for Westminster Abbey." This reminds us of the condition of mind in which Ruskin was when he read Browning's "Sordello" and confessed that he only understood two lines, the first and the last, neither of which was true. Over the Elgar question the odds seem to be against the French critic.

Allowing for translation, the use of the word 'official' as applied to Elgar is singularly at variance with the facts, implying as it must that the composer had the prestige and influence of some musical or Royal Institution at his back. No composer of any eminence had less of the 'official' about him than Elgar. He was never even trained at one of the Colleges, and had to win recognition from the peculiarly unpromising position of a Roman Catholic organist and violin teacher. Mr. Newman claims for Elgar's music one of the very highest places.

As an orchestral composer his thought and musical material seems absolutely at one with the instruments expressing them.

Both the matter to be expressed and the instrumental means are conceived together, and neither could dispense with the other. Such close psychological connection between the timber and the thought is, according to Mr. Newman an achievement which Elgar alone can claim.

There are certain countries where relations between the critic and his chief customers are assisted in many ways. The composer and performer are the only ones who really care what the critic writes. And we have heard that the little formality of a performer presenting a copy of his autograph affixed to a printed form thoughtfully provided by banking concerns has been known to promote a more kindly feeling as regards public expression of opinion between the two. But apart from any of these ameliorations of the writer's lot there will probably always exist the delusion amongst a performer's friends and relatives that the writer who expresses disapproval of the music of their favorite does so out of personal dislike or spite. The musical performer is supposed to be more worthy of support than people in other professions, whereas he or she has really no more right to expect everyone to like his (or her) music than a doctor has to expect all his patients to get well. On the face of it, it is not a more difficult thing, and certainly not a more praiseworthy thing to be able to play a certain number of piano passages correctly, or sing a few songs acceptably than it is to direct a railway system, to run a millinery business in three countries, or to hold a set of political opinions in public and keep enough private honesty to be safe from arrest. These things require just as much skill as the musical performer can command, but he will never think so. That is because he is a musical performer. A great many who are not musical performers cherish the same delusion.

Sympathetic Woman

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Sitting together, at the restaurant,
I chanced to speak of hunting. And I told
With primitive man pride, how once a gaunt
And savage wolf by hunger's pangs made bold,
Had tested all my courage in the strife.
I saw her sweet face sadden; then she cried:
"How could you, O, how could you take the life
Of any creature? God's earth is so wide,
Is there not room for all things? Is there not
Pleasure enough beneath the glorious sun
For man to find diversion in his lot
Without the aid of cruel hook or gun?"

She was a thing of beauty to the eyes.
Silent I sat and noted all her grace.
Decked with a slaughtered Bird of Paradise
Her small fair head, and lovely girlish face
Rose from a snowy mass of priceless fur,
Headed and tailed, a muff lay in her lap;
Young kids had died to clothe the hands of her;
A score of skins made lining for her wrap.

She breathed destruction of dumb living things
From her small hide-cased foot to feathered hair,
A splendid bird had given life and wings
And harmless beasts their blood to make her fair.
I passed the menu, asking for her choice.
There were a hundred dainties to beguile;
She glanced them over; then in silvery voice,
Fish, fowl and flesh she ordered with a smile.

New Mask Of Two-Faced Bolshevism To Bait The Allies

(Continuer from Page 14)

but lacking many of the refinements which democratic agencies have placed upon capitalism in the Western world. It is a form of industrial organisation which possesses practically all the vices of the capitalist system and few or none of its virtues.

Having discovered in the great laboratory of practice that Soviet government is not an efficient instrument for socialisation, that it can only function in primitive societies, Lenin and his colleagues have no use for it in Russia. Equally, they are not interested in setting it up in Asia, not being particularly concerned to perpetuate the primitive methods of production and the primitive culture which necessarily belongs to them. The Russian leaders are no more anxious for this than they are for the preservation of the Moslem religion, for example. For the alliance of Russian Bolshevism with Pan Islamism, the association of the disciples of Mohammed and Karl Marx, and the equally incongruous association of proletarian anationalism with the nationalist movements of Persia, India and Korea, we must seek some other explanation.

The Bolsheviki know that the acceptance of their philosophy and program by any large number of people is possible only under conditions of abnormal unrest and chaos. For the world to settle down to normal, peaceful ways of living would be fatal to their movement. Therefore it is that they are driven by the compulsion of the law of self-preservation to fan the flames of discontent wherever they appear, to keep raw and open every sore.

THEY WANT NEW WARS

Professing peace with all the unctuousness of religious pacifists and non-resistants, they strive to create new wars. Profoundly contemptuous of nationalism, patriotism, and even of internationalism, and content only with anationalism, visualising a great world organisation without national divisions and distinctions, they nevertheless are fomenting and exploiting every nationalist movement in the world. The most fanatical, dangerous and reactionary elements of Indian nationalism are supported by them, notwithstanding that back of it is a purely Moslem purpose.

In the same way they are exploiting the most reactionary elements of Persia, whose triumph would spell ruin and tyranny for the masses of the Persian people. Similarly, the bitter resentment throughout the Moslem world at the retribution visited upon Turkey is seized upon by the Bolsheviki, not because they share that resentment, nor because they desire to protect the Turk or to perpetuate his infamous rule over Armenia, but because they see a chance to keep the world in ferment, possibly even to array the East against the West.

They are dangerous and desperate fanatics, recklessly playing the most perilous game in history. Trotsky is reported to have observed that when the time came for the Bolsheviki to leave they would close the door behind themselves with a bang that would be heard throughout the ages. This cryptic utterance has been published in at least a score of forms, all of them conveying the same general menacing meaning. The characteristically bombastic threat is significant mainly as an illustration of the desperate mood in which these adventurers find themselves.

They have no hope of establishing their social Utopia in Asia, least of all in those countries in which they are most active. They have neither spiritual nor political sympathy with the great religious and nationalist agitations which they are so assiduously fostering. They know, however, that once the world settles down to normal ways of living their own day of power must speedily end. To prolong that day it is necessary to find means of keeping the world flaming with angry passion and revolt, and this they are prepared to do, even at the risk of stirring up war between the Orient and the Occident and possibly bringing about terrible invasions of the Western world by fanatical hordes from Asia.

Topics In Brief

According to the South Dakota conventions, the contest this fall is to be Wood vs. Woodrow. If the President should decline they might ring in Underwood.—The Liberator (*N. Y.*).

Secretary Daniels says he knows but won't tell the name of our next President. He should not believe his fool friends.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Bryan says every Democrat is entitled to his own opinion. That is proof that his break with WSson is final and complete.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The original manuscript of Lamb's "Dissertation on Roast Pig" has been sold in Philadelphia for $12,600. But think of how much the pig itself would bring!—*New York Evening Post.*

One trouble with the candidacy of Mr. Hoover for President is that he is too logically the candidate. Mr. Clemenceau was another of those logical candidates, you may recall.—*Kansas City Star.*

Libraries And Liquor

It is rather silly of those in charge of the public libraries in Springfield and New Haven to remove from the shelves books which contain information on the manufacture of liquor. The most wild-eyed prohibitionist will not accuse the gentle curators of circulatory tomes of conspiracy to violate the Volstead act by having such books for the use of the public. It is unlawful to ferment fermentation or direct distillation by advertising recipes for the processes, yet it is doubtful if any eagle-eyed sleuth in the prohibition enforcement service could indict a librarian for violation of the law in allowing circulation of a cook book prescribing the use of currant wine with custard pudding.

There is reason in all things, and probably some will be found in the Volstead act and the regulations by which it will be enforced. For a long time to come there will be uncertainty as to various unimportant details of the law. The important fact is that anything containing one-half of 1 percent or more of alcohol is "intoxicating" and to be shunned as though it were deadly; it cannot be made, sold, transported, given away, distributed or anything else except under rigid conditions. When it comes to removing cook books and publications on the art of brewing and distilling from the libraries, however, common sense must prevail.—*Hartford Times.*

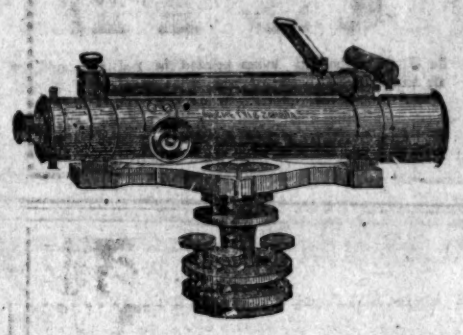
THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe via U. S. A.	Shinyo Maru	..¤13.00	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & A'rica via N'saki	do	..	..	..	..	10.00	9.50
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Shinyo Maru	12.50	..	..	..	..	12.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe	do	..	..	10.00	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Chefoo	Toonan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Hangsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	
Chentsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, April 6.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	12.50
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Shuntien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Ichang	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.50
Hongkong	do	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Manila Direct	Colombia	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.50
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Hangsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, April 7							
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Kingsing	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, April 8							
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Chekiang	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	13.00	..	..	..	..

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train.



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"Gets-It" Puts Your Feet in Clover —It Ends Corns Quickly.
pack up your toe with "contraptions" and plasters as though you were packing a glass vase for parcel post? Ever use greasy ointments that rub off on your stockings? Ever use sticky tape that is jerked off when you pull your stockings off? Rather foolish, when 2 or 3 drops of "Gets-It" on any corn or callus gives it a quick, painless, peaceful, certain funeral! Why suffer? "Gets-It" stops corn pains, it lets you work, smile and dance, even with corns. It is the common-sense way, the only simple, easy way—peels corns off like a banana skin. Used by millions. It never fails.
"Gets-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. M'f'd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.
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ERZBERGER PAINTS GERMANY'S FUTURE

Outlines Taxation Scheme As Rigorous But Just—Rich Hardest Hit

SPENDTHRIFT TAX IS 80 P.C

Blames Old Regime For Present Ills—Would Have German Court Try War Guilty

New York, February 10.—Recent German newspapers received here contain the text of the address delivered by Finance Minister Erzberger in Stuttgart on January 5, in the course of which, according to a brief cable account, he declared that the present German Government was not responsible for the chaotic situation in the country and laid the responsibility for the war upon the Conservative Party, suggesting also that those guilty of war crimes (whose extradition has since been formally demanded by the Entente) should be prosecuted by the German court at Leipzig if Germany's enemies would furnish a list of their names to the German Government.

The reports of the full speech show that these remarks of Erzberger's were not made to the meeting proper addressed by him but to an overflow crowd of 5,000 persons who thronged in front of the hall and angrily demanded that Erzberger, the man responsible for the new German taxes and the future financial policy of the Government, should show himself and speak in the open. The mob became so unruly that the police, fearing an attack upon the hall, finally persuaded Erzberger to interrupt his address within and to make an impromptu address for half an hour to the crowd.

In his formal speech, however, Erzberger did not discuss the subject of the punishment of those guilty of the war crimes. He took as his subject, "Germany's Past, Present, and Future," and began by asserting that Germany had been brought by its defeat to the very brink of destruction. That this had not occurred earlier, in view of the policies of the imperial Government as now shown by the Kaiser's letters and their marginal notes, was simply a miracle, he said. After the fateful 9th of November, he said, the former ruling circles had so completely lost their heads that, among other unimaginable developments, the Kaiserin had to be brought to her husband in Holland by a Social Democrat, old Herr Molkenbuhr.

"The parties that took over the management of the Government," said Erzberger, "in reality saved the country from a bloody civil war. To try to make them appear responsible for the wartime policy, as the Opposition is now seeking to do, is simply a falsification of history. All the decisions of the Reichstag Majority were simply treated with sabotage by the military powers. 'Equally false and insulting to the patient and self-sacrificing people, is the assertion that the revolution stabbed the military forces in the back. It was the military command, indeed, that asked for the armistice, and its chief blame lies in the fact that this request came only after the people were utterly exhausted and there was no further possibility of resistance. That the people held out as long as it did, and that it did not earlier compel a recession from the path that led to destruction, was due to the system of falsification carried on by the War Press Office.

"If a rope is to be strung for the Government out of the (inevitable) signing of the treaty of Versailles, it can be stated that this signature ensued only after the heads of the separate States had declared that a refusal to sign would result in separate peace signatures on the part of the various States. At that time the parties of the Right replied to the offer that they take over the Government with the statement that they would 'consider' the matter—six hours before the hour set for the invasion of Germany by her foes, for which Marshal Foch in particular was most eager.

"No, it was not the home people who attacked the army from the rear, not the present Government parties who were responsible for the collapse, but rather it was a military defeat. When I traveled through the German lines to the armistice negotiations at Compiegne, a German General informed me that he had only 427 and 349 men left in two divisions, instead of 40,000. If the foe attacked there, the line naturally could not be held.

"There were repeated possibilities for the conclusion of peace, as, for instance, in the end of 1916 and in September, 1917, and the latter time particularly in view of the fact that the report of Czernin concerning the conditions in Austria was already known in London, while I myself moreover had even earlier reported these facts in Frankfurt to confidential circles.

"When the committee appointed by the National Assembly to bring to light the facts shall have completed its work, the charges which are being leveled against us from the Right will be shown up as the falsifications of history, which indeed they are. Whoever has a clear conscience need fear nothing nor become nervous about that committee."

As for the reproaches which had been made to (Catholic) Center Party for its coalition with the Social Democrats, Erzberger declared that it was due solely to this co-operation of the Center in the matter of the fixing of the war blame that a sort of compromise had been effected and that there had been no precipitous hurry into socialisation.

It was at this point in his address that the Finance Minister was compelled to break off and to hasten outside to address and quiet the mob that was storming the doors of the building with shouts of "He must come out! Erzberger must speak to us! He lies! He's a swindler!" The purport of his remarks to the open-air assembly, the report says, could not be distinguished in the tumult, but the very fact of his appearance and speaking had the desired effect, and the mob was quieted.

On his return to the gathering in the hall Erzberger discussed the subject of Germany's future. He warned his hearers that in order to raise 24,000,000,000 marks through taxation strenuous measures must needs be adopted. Before the war the German national income was 40,000,000,000 marks. If this had not increased enormously the raising of such great taxes would naturally be impossible. The Government was reckoning upon an increase of the national income to 80,000,000,000 or 100,000,000,000 marks, and unless such was the case the 24,000,000,000 marks for taxes could also not be raised.

Erzberger explained that the country's social structure was safeguarded by the fact that 75 percent of the taxes were laid upon the property-owning classes and only about 25 percent on the consumers. At the same time every possible consideration had been shown for the working classes and the burdens imposed on property had been assessed so as not to make impossible the carrying on of industry. Particular consideration had been taken of the individuals with small incomes, even in the matter of the National Need Offering, which, in the case of persons with small incomes (those having up to 100,000 marks in property, with less than 6,000 marks income) need only be paid by the inheritors, while persons drawing income from fortunes up to 300,000 marks could postpone payment until their death if otherwise the existence of said persons were endangered.

The national income tax, he continued, which begins on April 1, even represents a diminished payment for the lower classifications as compared with 1919. The higher classes, on the contrary, are taxed more rigorously and are besides hard hit by the capital taxes. Two new resolutions would be introduced in the National Assembly—the corporation tax lays a tax of from 10 percent to 30 percent on the incomes of all corporations, in which is included the so-called mortsmain; the supplementary tax takes the place in part of the tax on increased capital, and hits newly-formed capital enterprises with a tax of 10 percent. But whoever, instead of saving, squanders his capital, is hit in addition by the surtax, and that, indeed, in trebled rate, amounting to 80 percent. But this to begins only with incomes of 35,000 marks for single persons and 40,000 marks for married persons.

"As for the alleged anxiety on the part of the Opposition that the Entente will attach the National Need Offering," said Erzberger, "I reply that if our foes have an appetite for 1,000-mark notes they can get these directly from the National Printing Office. The roundabout way via the public would be unnecessary."

The danger of a coal shortage, Erzberger continued, would be met by measures for miners' welfare, particularly in regard to buildings for dwelling purposes. It would be necessary to raise the hitherto production of 110,000,000 tons of coal in the coming year to 125,000,000 or 130,000,000, and also to develop the country's water-power facilities. The threatened famine, he said, he hoped to prevent through credits, particularly in Holland; and Germany's foes, furthermore, under Article 235 of the Peace Treaty, were obliged to provide her with foodstuffs and raw materials out of the first payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, 'though, to be sure, according to their own measure.

The shortage of houses was to be met by the Home Building Office, which was to give assistance in the coming year for the building of 21,000 houses. Rents would rise about 50 percent above the peace-time prices, but under private direction the rent rise would probably have been ten times as high. In order to balance matters, the owners of old houses were to be subjected to increased taxes. The Government figured on building 46,000 new dwelling houses for miners.

"Whatever form the future may take," concluded Erzberger, "we adhere to the democratic evolution of the country in a democratic-Christian sense. The poorer and more oppressed our fatherland is the greater our love will be."

Principals In 'Love Triangle' And Bond That Links Them

The central figures in one of the most amazing and unusual romances growing out of the world war. In the larger photograph Miss Emily Knowles is shown holding her infant son, Alfred Ray, born of her love affair in England with Perley T. Spiker, of Baltimore, Md., an aviator. Below is shown Mrs. Perley Spiker, the forgiving wife, who was mainly responsible for the admittance of Miss Knowles to the United States. Below, to the right, is Guy Spiker, brother of the aviator, who offers to marry Miss Knowles. The photographs were made on the ferryboat which brought the party from Ellis Island, New York, after Miss Knowles' release by the immigration authorities. The sensational developments of this unusual "love triangle" has caused comment throughout the United States.

That Awful Backache Banished as if by Magic

At last a remedy has been discovered that gives almost immediate relief in the painful forms of kidney trouble, and effects a certain cure in practically all cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, stone, gravel, and even the terrible Bright's Disease. This remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills—dissolving in the stomach forms an antiseptic solution which washes out the kidneys and bladder, and restores them to their healthy normal activity in passing the impurities from the blood out of the body. These impurities, in the form of uric acid, if allowed to accumulate in the blood, cause rheumatic and dropsical pains, backache, constipation, weakness, and depression—all of which symptoms lead on in time to the more sever and deadly forms of kidney disease.

HERE ARE SOME WARNINGS YOU SHOULD NEVER NEGLECT—

Headaches, bad breath, and nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning—tired, nervous weakness and irritability, swollen feet and limbs—rheumatic pains and stiffness of joints—backache, irregular action of bowels or bladder—urinary weakness, irritation or scalding, burning discomfort. Any of these symptoms mean kidney and bladder trouble.

DO YOU REALISE YOUR DANGER?

These symptoms may mean incessant tortures of rheumatism—wearing out, stabbing backache (lumbago). Gout that cripples and deforms. Bladder inflammation or gravel that cause such excruciating pain, or the deadly Bright's Disease.

TREAT THESE WARNING SYMPTOMS NOW.

There is one remedy whose honest merit the experience of thousands of kidney sufferers has proved—a remedy that is harmless and safe for old and young alike—that hardly ever fails to cure completely and to cure permanently—

DE WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS.

This is not a feeble quack remedy; it professes to do nothing that is not amply proved in 99 cases out of a 100. Many so-called "Kidney Pills" merely regulate the bowels. De Witt's go straight to the root of the trouble—the kidneys and bladder. Relief from pain is positively guaranteed within 24 hours of taking De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and a blue tinge in the urine caused by one of the antiseptic ingredients proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have actually passed right through the kidneys and bladder.

Mrs. Wykes, of 23, Victoria-street, Nuneaton, said in 1913:—"For over eleven years I suffered with terrible kidney trouble and most acute backache pains. At various times through this long period of suffering I have been in a very bad condition, pains striking me across the back and loins. To stoop was torture, and every action was a trouble. It was just as if a vice had got hold of me and was screwing me up. I tried many remedies, first one and then another recommending me to different things, but nothing seemed to touch my case. During the early part of 1913 I heard of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and determined to give them a trial. I am thankful I did, because I seemed to gain relief after the very first dose. I got another 2s. 9d. box from Mr. Baker's shop in Abbey-street, and felt much better. I got brighter and more active, and in fact felt a different woman. I intended to make a good cure of my case, seeing that I was getting so much relief, and I am pleased to say that I have done so, because for the last twelve months I have been absolutely clear of my old complaint and have not had the slightest trace of any kind of backache."

Mrs. WYKES, (from Photo).

Nearly three years afterwards—April, 1916—Mrs. Wykes said:—"De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills did me permanent good, there is not the slightest doubt about that; I always recommend them with a strong feeling a gratitude for what they have done for me."

With this splendid testimony in mind, can you continue to suffer without giving De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills a trial? 'For rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, bladder pains and inflammation, stone, and Bright's Disease they are absolutely unrivalled. They never fail to give relief. Within 24 hours the relief from pain and a certain blue tinge in the urine show that they have passed right through the kidneys and commenced their work.

Many women, with all the strain of housework and motherhood, suffer pains and weaknesses that make depressed and irritable, and yet are content to go on suffering until the weakness has gone too far, when they pay for their neglect with the tortures of a deadly disease.

Those dark circles under the eyes, bad breath and nasty taste in the mouth, weary, stabbing, dragging-down backache pains, headaches, swollen and rheumatic limbs are the warnings of deadly kidney complaints. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

Delays are dangerous. As soon as the first symptoms begin to show themselves you should treat them, with a remedy that has cured thousands of chronic cases, the remedy that thousands of people are taking to-day, the only proof cure for kidney trouble—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

These are the words of Mrs. Briggs, of 2, Park-lane, Hayes, End, Middlesex:—"I owe my life to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills; they made me a new woman."—Mrs. Briggs says that after a severe chill her kidneys became inflamed.

De Witt's KIDNEY & BLADDER Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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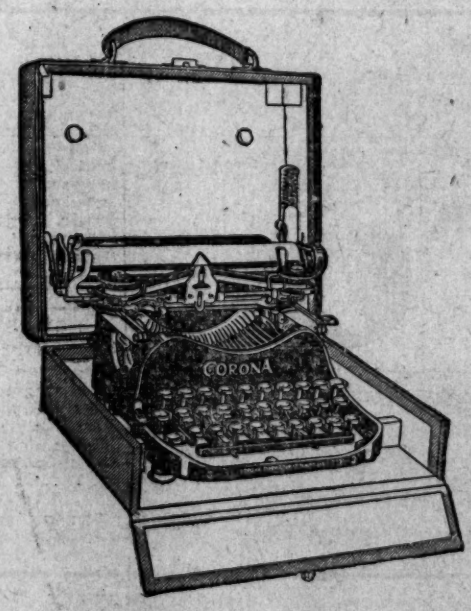

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GERMANS WOULD SMASH TREATY?

French Believe Protest Over Surrender Of Accused Men Is Only The First Step

NO TIME FOR CONCESSIONS

Allies May Make Them Later If Germans Show Proper Spirit In Carrying Out Terms

(Note: These despatches, written a month before the Berlin Coup, throw much light on the conditions leading up to it:)

Paris, Feb. 9.—"It is an unjust and impossible peace. Germany cannot and will not execute it." The speaker was an ex-General of Division of the Prussian Army. We were in a train from the Lithuanian frontier to Konigsberg. For half an hour he had been fulminating against humiliation and inequity of "the Polish corridor" from Poland to Danzig, and he wound up his tirade with the outburst which is Germany's leit motif today—"We cannot and will not execute this peace."

"Why, then, did you agree to do so?" I asked.

The answer was significant: "Because we had to. The British were at the gates of Essen. The French ready to swoop like hawks upon Frankfort, and the Americans chafing against the leash on the heights across the Rhine above Coblenz."

The old General had no more to say. Once confronted by the supreme argument, force, which he and those like him who had made and ruined Germany first, fostered, then cultivated, and then defied the ground was cut from under his feet.

This railroad car discussion had thrown a startling light on Germany's position in the present diplomatic tangle. She is making her first great fight to avoid carrying out the provisions of the Peace Treaty, and nothing but a firm front on the part of the Allies will ensure her compliance.

Two days later I was in Berlin. There, from Germans and their foreign sympathisers—or if not sympathisers at least people who have absorbed the German atmosphere—came almost word for word the same plea as the General had uttered: "We cannot give up the 900 men on the allied blacklist. It is a question of honor. No Government could do it even if they wished to. You are driving us straight to Bolshevism."

FULFILMENT NOW OR NEVER

Each phrase seemed an echo wafted back from last Summer, when Germany vowed that never could she agree to sign the Peace Treaty, vowed and protested until the eager allied troops swinging forward to battle positions at last convinced her that hope of evasion was useless. But then the Allies were firm and united. Now America is uninterested, or appears so for the moment, and England is echoing Germany's wail that to give up Hindenburg or Ludendorf is unthinkable, and France—well, they say of France that she cares for nothing but the chance offered of grabbing a surer foothold upon the Rhine. The last charge is easy to bring. Half of Germany is making it today, but before accepting it hurriedly hear first what a leading French diplomat has to say:

"To begin with this idea of bringing the guilty to justice is much more Anglo-Saxon than French. In the case of the great war it is, if I may be pardoned the expression, somewhat native. Here and there, no doubt, you can lay a finger on a direct perpetrator of unauthorised outrage, but in nine cases out of ten the responsibility for such crimes runs right up to the army commander, to the generalissimo or the chief executive, whether he be Emperor or President. From the outset, therefore, it was more or less evident to us that the demand made with such emphasis across the channel during the elections of the Winter after the war for the head of the Kaiser and the punishment of his guilty subordinates would be far more difficult to satisfy than the English statesmen then seemed to think. During the peace conference the English maintained it. The point was agreed to by the Supreme Allied Council as a whole and embodied in the Peace Treaty. Well and good. Even now we do not discuss its wisdom or its practicability. For us French there is one issue, and only one, at stake—is Germany going to be allowed to evade the execution of the first important clause of the treaty that has been presented since peace actually was ratified? From our viewpoint this is a test case of the highest importance. If Germany wins now, what answer will we give when she declares that coal is her lifeblood, that she cannot drain her veins to recompense France for the deliberate sabotage of France's collieries? Or when the time comes for the payment of reparations. How shall we meet the plea that the settlement for the damage done will plunge Germany back to Bolshevism, ruin and despair? If we don't insist on German fulfillment now we may as well abandon hope of it for the future.

FRENCH WANT MATERIAL

"As for the suggestion that France is utilising the whole affair for the sake of seizing the Rhine, that is simply ridiculous. To begin with, we hold the Rhine now, don't we, and the Peace Treaty provides that we retain it until Germany has executed the treaty. If that were all we wanted we would just acquiesce in the German unwillingness to yield the persons in the list and say 'Well, since you won't agree, we will keep the Rhine.' But we want more. We want Germany to carry out the treaty in full. We want the coal she owes and the money to repair our shattered provinces. And we do not want, whatever the Germans or their dupes may say, to keep forever a huge armed force on the frontier, be it the Rhine or another between us and Germany. We want to make Germany understand, once and for all, that the Allies have put an end to her military ambitions, that there can be no revenge for her, that she must execute the treaty, clause by clause, and that if certain clauses are overhard or even impossible of fulfillment, that is for us to judge and for us to modify, not for her to attempt evasion by whining or defiance."

Whether one agrees with this reasoning or not there is a point in the concluding sentence which typifies the French attitude and offers a solution of the whole thorny problem. As the diplomat hinted, the French very thoroughly realise that the list cannot be jammed through in its entirety. They are willing to make concessions once they are assured of Germany's compliance. But they decline, not unnaturally, to be turned aside from this—to them—cardinal point just to satisfy the sudden panic of the British Premier, due to the outcry of his liberal supporters. This is the true meaning of yesterday's "unanimity" in the Ambassadors Council although it is beyond doubt that Lord Birkenhead came to Paris to urge Lloyd George's request for yielding.

"If there is yielding to be done the Germans must do it. Then and not till then will we be willing not to yield but to make concessions"—there is the French position in a nutshell. On that basis they have won an undoubted diplomatic victory.

REICHSTAG COMMITTEE

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the National Assembly met today to consider the extradition question. It seems improbable that a reply will be made to the Entente demand for the surrender of the Germans whose names are contained on the list recently delivered until a response is received by the German Government to its note of Jan. 25.

In this note Germany asked the Allies to renounce the execution of the extradition article of the treaty, affirming that it would inevitably cause political and economic troubles, the alternative being proposed that the trials of the persons involved be held in Germany, with the participation of allied representatives.

The newspapers declare unanimously that the attitude of the Government toward the extradition question is unchanged.

The Association of German Regular Soldiers carried out a big demonstration here yesterday against the acceptance of the extradition demand. Similar demonstrations were held in the provinces.

A decision as to whether the German National Assembly will be called to consider Germany's answer to the allied demands is expected soon. The Cabinet met yesterday and considered the list of men whose surrender is desired and the allied covering note, which were delivered to Premier Bauer Saturday night by M. de Marcilly, France Charge d'Affairs, but nothing was made public as to the conclusions reached.

In addition to the persons of Germans on the extradition list the allied powers demand access to archives and possession of all German documentary evidence, so that the prosecution may be facilitated.

The official list of men whose extradition is demanded by the Allies for war crimes, received here Saturday, is a volume of 200 closely-printed pages. Its index, arranged alphabetically, indicates the names of the men wanted. There is also a supplementary index of the men demanded by each Entente country.

The names "Bernstorff" and "von Haniel" refer to young officers of those names who were stationed on the western front. The name of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the former Foreign Secretary, does not appear on the list.

Several pages are devoted to a recital of specific offenses committed by unknown men, whom the German Government is expected to ferret out. Rear Admiral Adolf von Trotha, to whose personal rescue Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense, rushed in an official statement a few days ago, is another official not named in the list.

Fraulein Elsa Schemer, the only woman whose name appeared on the list of Germans demanded by the Allies, is a daughter of a prominent professor of Berlin University, and had charge of the women's concentration camp at Valenciennes during the war.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, a copy of which has been received here, prints a letter from a contributor who says he worked with Professor Scheiner at the astro-physical observatory at Potsdam, and asserts the professor's daughter incurred the enmity of Allied women spies who were imprisoned at her camp. He declares, however, that the letter to Professor Scheiner showed that the daughter had many friends among the prisoners, and that the did not approve of German policies.

PAN-GERMANS IN A FRENZY

Berlin, Feb. 8.—The members of the Entente military missions here have gone into mufti. Their uniforms no longer add color to the sombre capital. But while the missions have taken such precautions to avoid unpleasant incidents, the Pan Germans are endeavoring, to the best of their ability, to stir up domestic trouble.

All the Pan German papers are bitterly attacking the members of the Government, especially Erzberger, as being guilty of "this latest shame." The redoubtable Count von Reventlow goes so far as to declare that the time has come to reintroduce the doctrine of the "domestic enemy," and says that all who may proceed against such foes at home should know in advance that they will remain unpunished. The Post hails this as a "healthy sentiment."

The wild resentment of the Pan Germans is, of course, largely founded on the fact that the men on the blacklist are its demigods. If the list had contained the names of Erzberger and Scheidemann, instead of Hindenburg and Ludendorff, remarks Vorwarts, "the Pan Germans would have raised shouts of joy. The Pan German rage is party anger, not patriotic anger." The Socialist organ adds that this knowledge that a section of the press protests only because the men listed are its political friends, and that this section would not regard every German as a compatriot to be protected, is having a very bad influence on the solidarity of the people as regards the extradition question.

MANY CULPRITS REFUGEES

Berlin, Feb. 7.—No decisive action on the part of the German Government on the allied demand for the arrest and extradition of war criminals may be expected before the end of next week. But it seems certain even now that, come what may, the Government will refuse to arrest and extradite the men named, though quite agreeable to any other method by which the real culprits may be punished. What makes the list unacceptable to Germans is that, while doubtless it contains the names of criminals, there are also on it the names of men highly respected even in republican Germany.

The New York Times correspondent is informed that no real culprits mentioned in the blacklist are still in Germany. Months ago various officers' leagues and other organisations opened bureaus that provided all those against whom dishonesty or crime might be proved with forged passports to

(Continued on Page 18)

She Advocates A Strike Of Professors

Miss Helen Taft.

The charge made by Miss Helen Taft, acting president of Bryn Mawr College, that the public is willing to pay "Babe" Ruth, home-run hitter of the American League, $20,000 to play baseball a half year but does not think enough of its education to increase the salaries of professors in colleges was amplified recently when Miss Taft said that unless colleges were provided with greater endowments the nation will face an educationless future.

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WHOLE WORLD IS SWEPT BY CRIME

Startling Similarity Between Methods In Europe And U.S., Says N. Y. Detective

By Forbes W. Fairbanks

London, Feb. 3.—A sensational crime wave is sweeping over the whole world, resulting in the most violent murders and daring robberies, and making it virtually impossible for women to travel alone anywhere, according to Harry Dougherty, prominent New York detective, who has left for New York after a three months' tour of the European capitals and Winter resorts.

Just before his departure, Mr. Dougherty discussed with me the startling similarity which he says exists between crime methods at Paris, London, Rome, Nice and Geneva on the one hand and New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Palm Beach, Southampton and Newport on the other.

'MASTER CRIMINAL' AT WORK

He intimated that his investigation on this side has led him to the conclusion that a "master criminal" is again at work, with an organisation extending to all parts of the world. He mentioned particularly the recent daring jewel hauls.

London post offices and jewelry establishments have been the easiest targets for thieves who with impunity have raided some of the most exclusive shops on Bond Street and the Rue de la Paix, in Paris, getting away with thousands of dollars worth of gems.

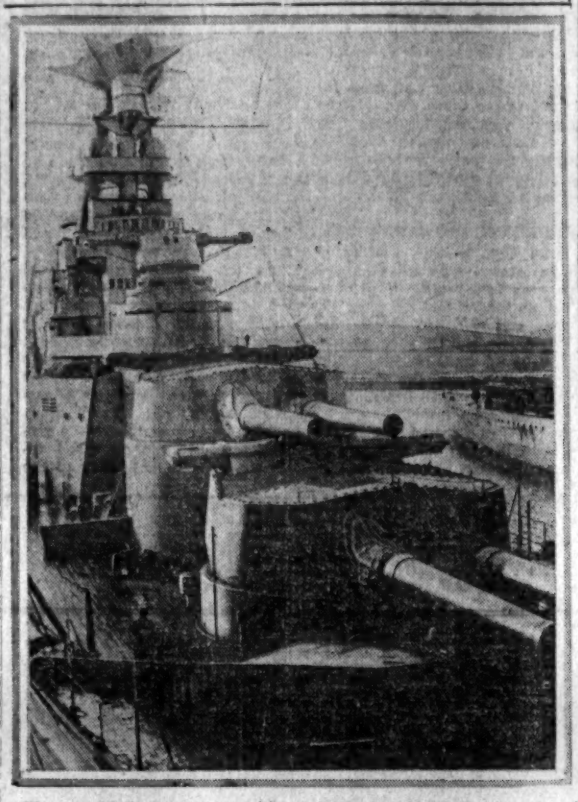
"Never before have so many and such gorgeous jewels been worn," said Mr. Dougherty. "We are now witnessing the greatest display of wealth in history. I believe in many instances the criminals are war veterans, some hardened, some novices. They come back from the trenches where they have lived in the face of death and violence for five years, and it can be imagined that to them human life is but a minor detail. Mostly broke, these men see easy chances to get rich, and they simply become the tools of some master organisation.

HUMAN LIFE HELD CHEAPLY

"The numerous recent violent crimes show how cheaply human life is held by such thieves. The recent murder of a London nurse and other fiendish crimes are examples. The most efficient men of Scotland Yard are feverishly busy on these cases, but so far have been making no progress toward a solution of the amazing crime wave. My suggestion is to punish criminals in accordance with the crime, and I wish Judges would cease letting convicted men off lightly on the plea of alleged shell shock or permanent injuries attributed to the war."

Mr. Dougherty refused to confirm or deny the report that he has been in Europe tracing the so-called "Chloroform Bandit," who has been operating at Oyster Bay, Southampton, Palm Beach, New York and Chicago hotels during the past three years.

World's Greatest Battleship, H.M.S. Hood Undergoing Tests Off Glasgow



The world's greatest warship, the battle cruiser Hood, is undergoing tests off Glasgow, preparatory to a run to Rosyth, where certain internal war-making appliances will be added to make her complete and ready for the line. The trials are attracting more than usual attention because of the general conviction that the Hood may be the last super-dreadnaught of the British Navy. The big warship, which was built at Clydebank, Scotland, is 860 feet long, with 144,000 horsepower engines, 31 knot speed, displacement of 41,000 tons and is capable of carrying 4,000 tons of oil fuel. This photograph shows a view of the forward guns, control tower and turrets.

GERMANS WOULD SMASH TREATY?

(Continued from Page 17)

reach neutral countries, and, if needed, money for their support. Thus, it is urged, the cause of justice could in no way be aided now if the German Government consented to arrest and extradite the blacklisted persons still remaining.

Dissension and even party differences are forgotten momentarily. The Bavarian, Saxon and Baden Cabinets declare that they will resign office if the Federal Government accedes to the allied demand. The officers' Leagues declare that they will fight to the death rather than surrender their comrades. The university students make similar avowals. Whole cities, like Hanover, threaten rebellion if Hindenburg's arrest is attempted, and Noske himself assures his little army that in no case will he permit any extradition as long as he is Federal War Minister. Indeed, the Entente's demand seems to have accomplished the impossible, namely, to form "a united German front," comprising all parties except the most radical Left, and this seems agreeable to extradition only because it hopes to create a situation favorable to the introduction of Russian Bolshevism.

Philipp Scheidemann epitomises the situation as follows: "We must not deceive ourselves. The Entente can, if it so desires, 'Viennise' all Germany, but to what purpose? Who can get anything out of starving, freezing Vienna? Who could profit anything from a dying Germany? The demand for extradition means playing with fire, which may end with as fatal results for the Entente as for Germany. The Entente prides itself on having fought the war for democracy and justice. Now let us suppose that the Entente by democratic and just procedure manages to force the present German Government to resign. What will the consequences be? Either some Junker of the House of von Januschek or Oldenburg or some dictator of Adolph Hoffmann's community will take the Chancellor's chair. The blackest reaction or the reddest communism would be the alternative, leading inevitable to the German Republic's destruction. France, which seems to be the principal factor in this persistence for extradition, will then have to bury all hope of reparation. Those parts of the Peace Treaty which are not entirely impossible can be carried out only by a Government like the present one. If you wreck this combination you destroy all hope of reparation."

DEPLORE BRITISH DEFECTION

Paris, Feb. 8.—The Temps says that a heavy responsibility rests upon Premier Lloyd George for having taken an attitude that may make it more difficult to crush Prussian militarism. This journal says that Germany is now rallied around the old Junkers, and that, instead of promoting the success of the democratic regime in Germany, the British Premier's course tends to weaken it in lending hope to the reactionaries actually on the list of accused, or else their friends and supporters.

"The Allies ought to avoid anything that could be interpreted as weakening," says the Temps. "They ought to guard against anything that encourages the return to power of Prussian militarism. We hope Mr. Lloyd George has a full conception of the responsibility which rests upon him as President of the Supreme Council, which is about to meet in London. If he follows a policy from which the German reactionaries can draw the conclusion that they have divided the Allies he will certainly not be working for the consolidation of the democratic regime in Germany, nor for international goodwill. The present hour is decisive. We will demand an accounting later of those who permit the Germans to gather impudently around Ludendorff."

La Liberte publishes an impassioned editorial on "The Museum of Horrors of Kultur." It says:

"Millions of men have died that a little more justice reign on earth. We swore in their name that we would make of the German war criminals such an example that never again would the leader of a people renew the gesture of William Hohenzollern. Yes, we swore it. We owed it to the victims. When they fell under the blows of the torturers, who laughed because they thought they were safe, these victims cried: 'Vive la France! Vive l'Angleterre!' and these cries meant: 'France, avenge me! I count upon you!' They meant: 'England, I am a citizen of a mighty nation, and they torture me! Avenge me!' When they died they dreamed of justice. The guilty must be punished, else the idea of justice dies forever."

La Liberte expresses regret that the United States did not join in the demand for the apostles of Kultur and proposes means to get from neutral countries the accused men who have fled from Germany —Ludendorff, for example, who has gone to Switzerland.

"In view of all the difficulties confronting us," says La Liberte, "it is very regrettable that the Allies do not appear united on this question. The treaty must be enforced. Article 228 is part of the treaty. It must be enforced, or penalties must be inflicted.

ORDER MARRIED MEN HOME

No More Marriages Of Soldiers In Coblenz Area Allowed

American Headquarters, Coblenz, February 1.—Two hundred and fifty soldiers of the American forces in Germany who have married European girls have been instructed to start soon for America with their wives, in accordance with a recent order of Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, in command.

In connection with this order it was also announced that army authorities would not consent in future to marriages of American soldiers on duty in the occupied area, officers contending that men without wives in Germany are better soldiers under the present circumstances.

About 200 soldiers have married German girls since the American forces reached the Rhine, the others included in the order having married principally French girls or young women from Belgium or Luxemburg.

MISTAKES ABOUT DIET

It is a mistake to suppose that you can help your digestion by eating only essential nourishment separated from all waste, for the stomach has been furnished by Nature with the power to separate nourishment and waste material, and organs that are not used become sluggish and atrophied. You must use them, yet not abuse them. Weak digestion is not helped by adopting faddish and unnatural diets. Predigested foods, highly concentrated extracts and starvation treatments are unnatural, and cannot cure indigestion.

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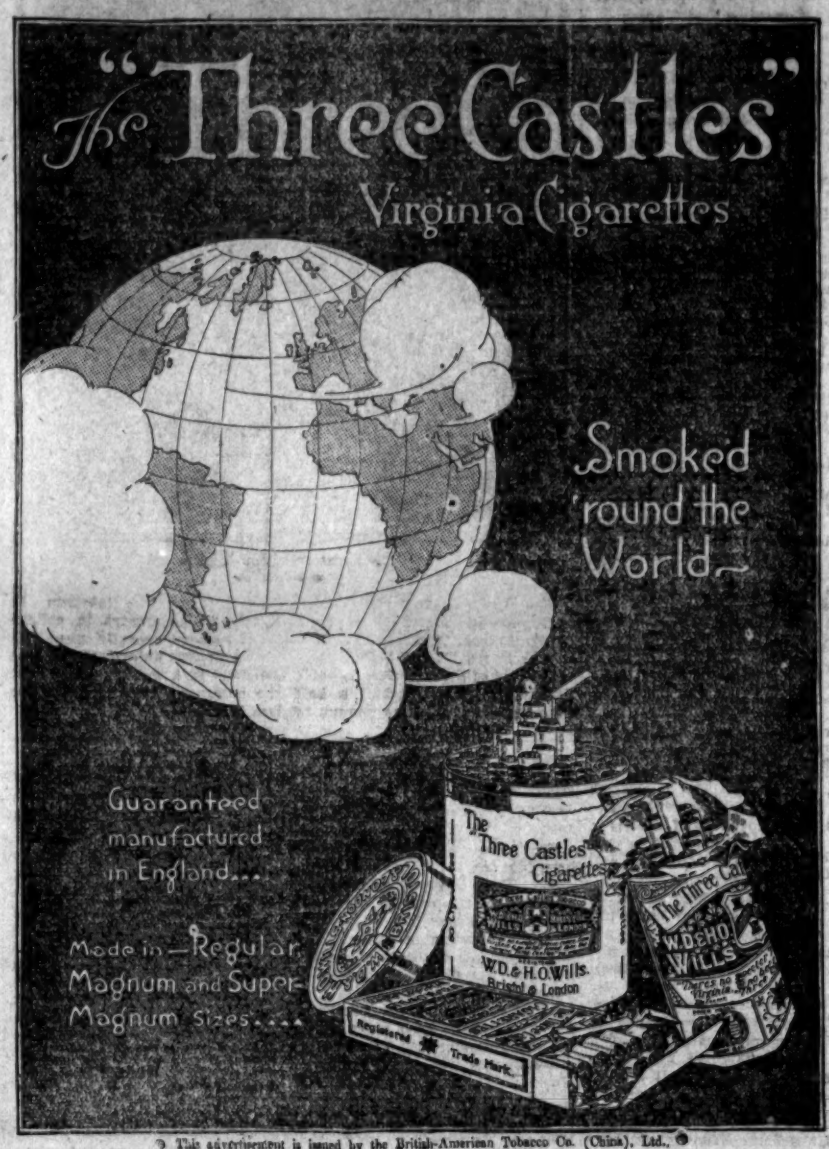

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Humming Birds Newest Fad For Drawing Rooms

By C. P. BERTELLI

Paris, Feb. 3.—Humming birds are now replacing canaries as drawing room pets in fashionable Parisan homes.

The movement started when Professor de Segur, of the French Academy, announced that after months of experiments he had solved the problem of feeding the exquisite creatures that have hitherto invariably died in captivity owing to lack of proper nutrition.

During the past year he has kept alive a dozen humming birds with unsweetened condensed milk and patent baby foods.

A shipment of humming birds is to go to New York this month. They are expected to become more popular there than canaries, gold fish or any other pets of the wealthy.

Compares Wedding Perils To Battle's

Poilu Is Disheartened By France's Heavy Taxes

Paris, February 14.—The "tax de luxe," designed to fall heavily on the rich man and miss the poor, has become a heavy burden everywhere falling on the wealthy and those in humble circumstances with force. With the constantly increasing cost of all kinds of commodities, there is a tax on practically everything, and, according to officials, marriage between wage earners is becoming an increasingly difficult problem.

Today the simplest kind of a stained wood bedroom suite costs 820 francs and a set of dining room furniture of beech or veneered oak 2,600 francs. The purchaser of these two sets of furniture must pay a tax of 447 francs. Therefore, the "poilu" is wondering if marriage in France today does not entail greater perils than war did yesterday.

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BANKING POWER OF AMERICA NOW $45,000,000,000

Controller Williams Reports No Failures For State Banks In Year Ended Oct. 31

URGES CREDITS TO EUROPE

All The Gold In The World Only 40 Percent Trade Balance

Washington, Feb. 12.—John Skelton Williams, the Controller of the Currency, in his annual report submitted today to the Senate, showed that the national banks of the United States have in the last fiscal year exceeded all previous records, and "have measured fully up to the extraordinary demands which have been made upon them in a very trying period."

There was not a dollar loss to any depositor for the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1919, the Controller states, and for the twenty-two months from Jan. 1, 1918, to Nov. 1, 1919, there was but one small national bank failure in the entire country involving loss to depositors. This record, the Controller shows, is thirty times, or 3,000 percent, better than the yearly average for the forty year period prior to 1914. During the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1919, there were failures of forty-five State banks, private banks and trust companies in nineteen States.

The Controller shows that the banking power of this country is now over $45,000,000,000, three times as much as the grand total of banking power of the world in 1890, as estimated by Mulhall.

He points out that the volume of the country's business during the last year, and its present activity, cannot be properly gauged by the totals of bank clearings; and that while the volume of transactions, as expressed in dollars and cents, have exceeded all previous records, "the unpleasant fact remains that in the last twelve months, when the obvious duty which confronted our whole people was to bend every effort toward not only continuing at full speed at the high point of production previously reached for all essential products, and where possible to increase our output to supply the needs of other countries, we have in some directions slowed down and radically reduced the output of mines and factories."

He contends that the country is far richer when it produces 40,000,000 tons of steel, even though it be sold at $30, with a margin of $3 per ton profit to the producer, than when the production is only $30,000,000 tons, sold at $40, with a margin of $13 a ton profit to the producer.

SHOWS PAYMENT

"The impossibility of demanding payment in gold for all the goods shipped to Europe," he says, "will be realised vividly when we remember that all the gold coin and gold bullion in the world, aside from the three or three and a quarter billion dollars we hold in the United States, is estimated at scarcely $6,000,000,000. Therefore, all of that remaining world stock of gold would not be sufficient to pay this country, if it should all be sent to us, which is, of course, unthinkable, more than 40 per cent of the credit balance of trade we accumulated against the rest of the world in the six years since January, 1914, and the greater portion of which Europe still owes us, as expressed in the obligations of foreign Governments now held by the United States.

"Apparently the only solution of the problem is to find some way by which we may furnish the European countries with which we desire to trade the crude materials and machinery which their people need so that they may convert by the application of human skill and energy the raw products into finished fabrications and merchandise worth from ten to a thousand times the value of the raw material."

The Controller declares he would be derelict in his duty if he failed to and facts which show that our present prosperity may become largely artificial and end in disaster unless we as a people use the sagacity and foresight of the business man who protects and helps an embarrassed creditor having good prospects for restoration and future success.

"When the millions of European workers get back to their normal occupations, and with the necessary machinery and raw materials, again begin to produce on a pre-war scale, they may make good the colossal waste of the four years of war with a rapidity which may happily astonish the most optimistic of us.

"Europe's surplus investible income before the war was estimated at four or five billion dollars per annum; and those countries may before long begin to discharge their war debt on a scale which few now dream of."

The Controller suggests that the bankers of the country are now in position to be of tremendous help in restraining the riot of speculation in commodities as well as securities, and in getting things down to a sound and solid basis.

TO RELIEVE EXCHANGE

In discussing the foreign exchange situation the Controller says:

"The quotations for foreign exchange represents nothing but the depreciation in value of paper currency of foreign countries. The only way to bring foreign exchange back to the old gold parity is to re-establish the credit of foreign countries. This should be done—

"(1) By putting the millions of working men and women back to work, so that human energy may be duly utilised in increased production and the creation of wealth.

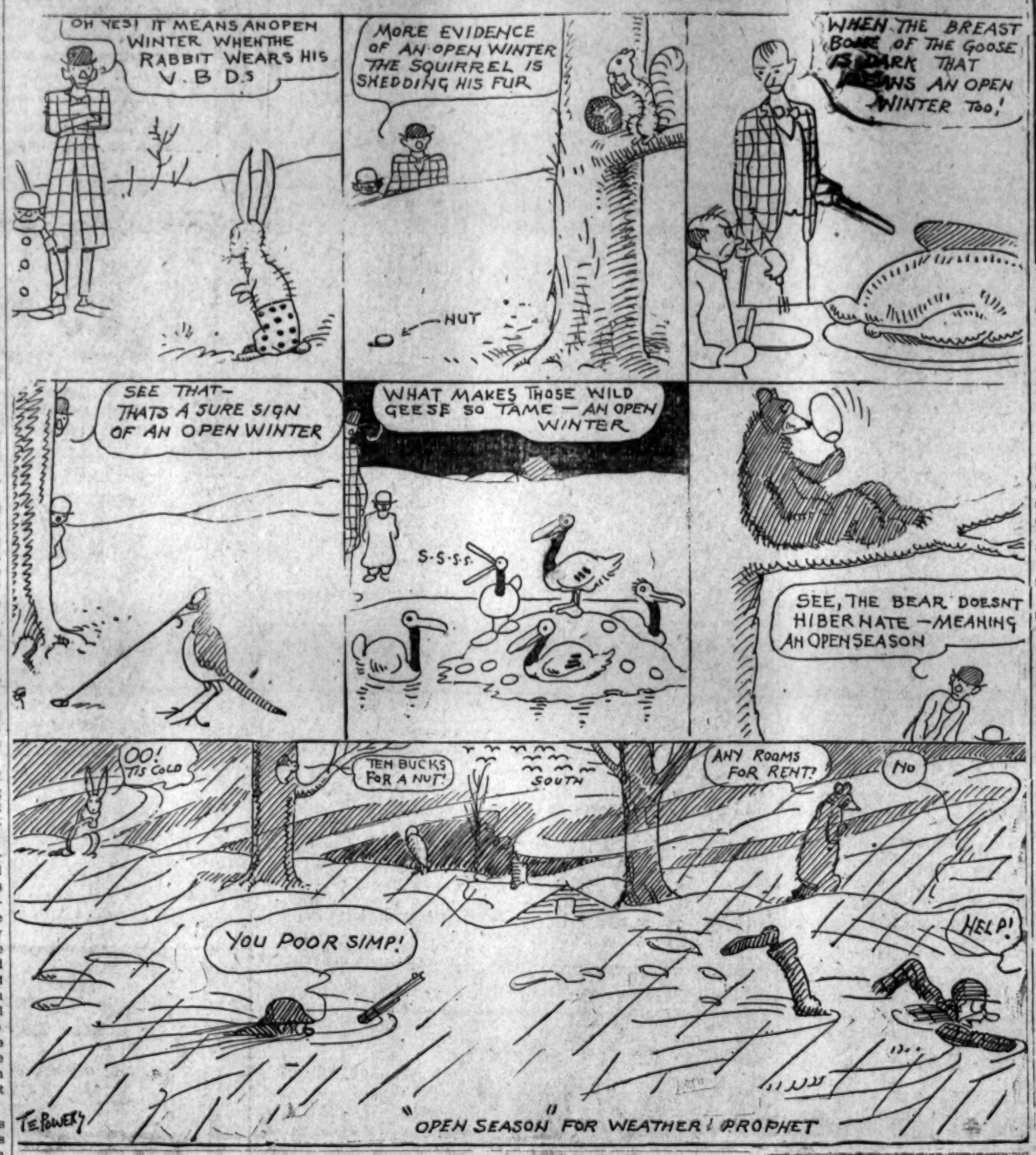
"(2) By thrift, economy, and saving—to widen the margin between the cost of living and the wealth created.

"(3) By avoidance by foreign nations of purchase and importation of luxuries, and by the refusal even to import essentials when these can be produced at home.

"(4) By every possible effort to increase the production abroad of those things for which a market can be found in this country; and at the present prices prevailing here the list of such articles is long and extensive."

Among other recommendations, the Controller asks that national banks be authorised under proper restrictions to establish branches, that officers and employes of national banks be required to give surety bonds; that a penalty be prescribed for making false financial statements as a basis for loans. Another recommendation would limit investments which a national bank may make in bank building. Excessive investments of this kind, the Controller says, have proved the cause of many bank failures in the past.

Mr. Y. Z. Cracker -:- By T. E. Powers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MORE EVIDENCE OF AN OPEN WINTER THE SQUIRREL IS SHEDDING HIS FUR
NUT
WHEN THE BREAST BONE OF THE GOOSE IS DARK THAT MEANS AN OPEN WINTER TOO!
SEE THAT— THATS A SURE SIGN OF AN OPEN WINTER
WHAT MAKES THOSE WILD GEESE SO TAME — AN OPEN WINTER
S-S-S-S-
SEE, THE BEAR DOESNT HIBERNATE — MEANING AN OPEN SEASON
OO! 'TIS COLD
TEN BUCKS FOR A NUT!
SOUTH
ANY ROOMS FOR RENT?
NO
YOU POOR SIMP!
HELP!
T.E.POWERS
"OPEN SEASON" FOR WEATHER PROPHET

HARD ON JAPANESE, TOO

Even Native Hotels Ask Y100 Monthly for a Room

Indicating that foreigners are not the only ones who are finding living conditions difficult in Yokohama is the experience of the Japanese head master of the Ferris School on the Bluff. Recently his landlord told him that if he could not buy the house in which he has lived for many years, he must move out. Since then, he has sought rooms everywhere and can find nothing within his means. The Japanese hotels, he says, are charging a rate of 100 yen a month for a room.

Paris Pays 40,000,000 Francs For German Shell Damages

Paris, Feb. 15.—Forty million francs have been advanced as compensation for damage done in this city by German airplane bombs and shells from the enemy's long-range guns. Injury to property as a result of the explosions of munition plants at Rue Tolbiac and Corneuve was also figured in with the sum advanced.

All except six of the houses damaged by bombardments have been repaired. The pre-war value of property was taken as a basis in the calculation of compensation to be awarded.

If Warring Enyoys Meet In St James's

London Worries About What May Happen If American And German Collide

London, February 14.—Now that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Germany are resumed, many persons here are asking how the American Ambassador and the German envoy to the Court of St. James's will demean themselves in social, court and diplomatic intercourse, inasmuch as America and Germany still are nominally at war. What will be the attitude of John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, and Dr. Sthamer, the German charge d'affaires, toward each other when chance or even social affairs brings them into personal or even official contact? Must they shake hands? May they converse?

Suppose Ambassador Davis, entering No. 1 Downing street to see the Premier, should meet Dr. Sthamer leaving there, or some high official should introduce them—then what? Suppose at some court function the two should come into collison, would diplomatic custom permit them to fraternise, or would the icy stare with "I beg pardon; we are still at war" be in order?

Would the court hostesses eliminate one from their guest lists or invite both and try to keep them in separate rooms and around different punch bowls? An answer to any of these questions would dissipate a lot of gossip and allay much social perturbation prevailing in London concerning the correct procedure in such diplomatic tangles.

It has been suggested that perhaps Dr. Sthamer would not be too cordially welcomed for some time, or at least until the United States Senate had made up its mind about what it would do with the peace treaty. Yet hypothetically a strained situation exists here.

Ambassador Davis, smiling, did not care to discuss eventualities. This may be construed in effect that he disagrees with a suggestion offered in one ponderously witty quarter, that, at the first meeting of the two warring envoys it will be purely a question of who pulls his gun first and who is quickest on the trigger.

SHAW'S PROFANITY 'CLASSIC,' SHE SAYS

London Woman Arrested For Using Language In Irish Author's Play

London, February 14.—A woman who was arraigned in a Plymouth police court recently and charged with having used profane language pleaded that her words were classical since they had been used by Bernard Shaw in one of his plays. The case was dismissed, and the woman advised by the magistrate to henceforth avoid "classical phraseology."

The case has drawn attention to a recent outburst by a veteran British dramatist who was stung by the caustic criticism of the British press for reviving an old play called "Ewelambers."

A revival of Shaw's "Pygmalion" received a great ovation, even the Times, which, when it was first produced in 1912, had only anathema for it, admitting that it was a great production. When the audience, after the performance, called for the author he could not be found, his modesty again having overcome him.

Edward Knoblock, whose new play "Mumsie" is to be produced soon, is filling in his spare time carving furniture. Sir J. M. Barrie is writing a sequel to "The Admirable Crichton" It will be produced in a few months.

Thomas Hardy's "Dynasts" has been staged by Oxford University students, seven presentations having been given. It cost the Oxford men $4,000. Mr. Hardy was present at the first performance, an unusual honor to a playwright and without precedent at Oxford except in the case of Browning's attendance on the presentation there of "Strafford," when Irving played the leading part.

On the occasion of the first presentation of the "Dynasts" by the Oxford students Mr. Hardy received from that university the degree of Doctor of Literature. When he was a boy he used to write love letters for the village girls of Dorchester to their soldier sweethearts.

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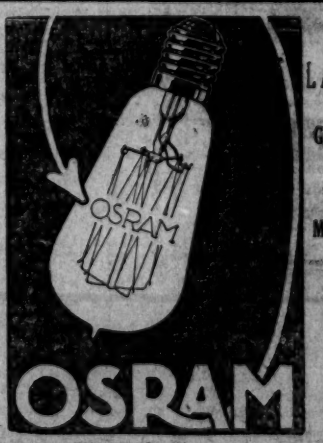

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SENATORS ATTACK MR. WILSON ON ADRIATIC PLAN

Mild And Bitter-End Republicans Assail His Handling Of Long Controversy

Washington, Feb. 28.—While President Wilson was considering today the latest note of the allied Premiers on the Adriatic controversy, sharp criticism of the Executive's course in the negotiations broke out in the midst of the Peace Treaty debate in the Senate.

Not only the irreconcilable opponents of the treaty but one of the mild reservation Republicans, Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, joined in the Senate attack, which occupied a good part of the day's session to the exclusion of the pending reservation affecting an entirely different part of the treaty. A general defense of the President was made by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the Administration leader.

It was indicated that Mr. Wilson would not long delay his reply to the allied note, which was said to have invited the United States to join in attempting a settlement acceptable to both Jugo-Slavia and Italy. The reply was expected to go forward early next week, but officials were guarded in their discussion of its probable contents.

SEIZED ON BY TREATY FOES

The Senate discussion revolved around assertions that the disagreement demonstrated concretely the foreign complications which would follow America's entrance into the League of Nations, and that the President was seeking to interfere in the affairs of other nations without making any effort to learn whether the people of this country were behind him.

Senator Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, one of the treaty irreconcilables, went so far as to suggest that the only way out now seemed to be a war in which the United States either must participate or else be placed in the position of refusing to back up the positive stand taken on behalf of the nation by the President.

The whole situation was characterised by Senator Kellogg as "rather discouraging" to friends of the treaty. He declared the Adriatic controversy was "none of our business" and that the President's attempt to "dictate" a decision was "without justification."

Senators Borah, Republican, Idaho, and Brandegee, Republican, Connecticut, also assailed the position taken by the Executive, the latter saying that, although Mr. Wilson was presuming to speak "without a maximum of assurances" as to what the United States would or would not do, there was no one who really knew how even the Senate would vote on the proposition involved.

Quoting from the President's references to self-determination in his recent notes to the allied Premiers, Senator Kellogg asserted that in many cases territory was "parceled out" at Versailles without regard to the desires of the people interested.

"How much of a part did self-determination play in the settlement of the Saar Basin?" he asked. "It played no more of a part than it did in the settlement of 1871, when Germany demanded and took Alsace-Lorraine from France. How much of a part did it play in determining the Shantung settlement. How much of a part did it play in the case of Servia and Montenegro? "Self-determination had nothing to do with the erection of these new nations. And are we to pledge ourselves for all time to maintain the nations that have been thus erected?"

Replying to Senator Kellogg Senator Hitchcock declared that the Peace Treaty by providing for a plebiscite in the Saar Valley at the end of fifteen years, had preserved the principle of self-determination for the people of that valley.

Senator Hitchcock added that attacks on the President for failing to carry out all his proposals for self-determination came with poor grace from Republican Senators who had tried to discredit him during the negotiations.

Senator Brandegee, Republican, Connecticut, joining in the debate, said "the League of Nations is fulminating over there and our Allies and their associates have come to a little difference of opinion."

"And all the papers," he continued, "are filled with the remarks of Lloyd George and Millerand and our President—as—about agreements broken, bad faith displayed and everything else, just when the President has been assuring us that a new day has dawned, and nations of the world are no longer justified in viewing each other with suspicion, because they have come to be moved exclusively by philanthrophy, charity, pure altruism, and the like, not to mention Egypt, Persia and Syria."

Senator Shields, Democrat, Tennessee, asked how far the United States should enter a controversy "concerning a few Dagoes over the Adriatic."

Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, referring to the allied note of Feb. 17 in which the Premiers had "viewed with surprise the threat of the United States to withdraw from the nations," said he did not "accept the statement of those gentlemen with any great degree of sincerity."

It has been a matter of history, he said, that none of the Premiers have had any confidence in the League.

TEXT OF JUGO-SLAV REFUSAL

The text of the refusal of the Jugo-slav Government to accept in its entirety the proposition of the British and French Premiers for settlement of the Adriatic question was made public here today by the Jugo-Slav Legation.

At the outset the note says the Jugo-Slav Government regards the proposal "as an amicable proposition, and not as an ultimatum," and reaffirms the previous suggestions that "the present difficulties be settled either by arbitration or by means of a plebiscite.

"In regard to the essential part of these propositions," the note says, "the Royal Government is of the opinion that it should point out that these are not in accord, either with the principle declared by the Peace Conference of the free determination and independence of peoples, or the aspirations of a nation of its geographical and economic interests.

"As far as the propositions themselves are concerned, the Royal Government must point out that it cannot accept them in their entirety. The Royal Government relies on the spirit of justice and equity of the great powers which made to it the communication of Jan. 20, permitting it to suggest such changes which are necessary in order to insure peace in the Adriatic.

"The royal Government is further forced to point out that in the propositions of Jan. 20, no guarantee is given either for the evacuation of the territory over which the Sovereignty of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State will be recognised, nor for the evacuation of Fiume or Zara, which would become independent States. Nevertheless recent events (one of which happened only yesterday), proved that those in command of the regular and irregular troops, which occupy the territories in question are determined to take no account of orders given or which may be given them by their Government."

Officials were not disposed to discuss the latest note from London, but it was said that the withdrawal of the agreement of Dec. 9 pending an attempt by Italy and Jugo-Slavia to reach a satisfactory agreement among themselves, as proposed by the Premiers, could have little effect on the ultimate outcome of the negotiations.

The principle enunciated in that agreement will remain the same, it was explained, and the American Government will continue to adhere to its original position that a settlement to which Jugo-Slavia objected was not to be forced on that country.

Professor Larkin Searches For Plato's Sunken Continent

Professor Edgar Lucien Larkin, director of the Lowe Astronomical Observatory, Mount Lowe, Cal., and one of America's greatest astronomers and scientists, is of the belief that the much talked of continent of Atlantis, described by Plato, existed and was located between Africa, South and Central America. Professor Larkin is shown here using his "spinchariscope," an instrument containing radium chloride mixed with zinc sulphide, on a replica chart showing the regions around the north celestial pole, the Great Dipper and other stars in the constellation of Ursa Majoris.

$100 FOR STEERAGE GOING TO GERMANY

American Liners Mongolia And St. Paul Sail For Europe With Light Cargoes

New York, Feb. 29.—Two American liners sailed yesterday for Europe with full passenger lists, but very little cargo in their holds, the latter condition reflecting the cut in exports due to the exchange situation. The Mongolia, which left for Hamburg at 3 o'clock, had a passenger list of nearly 100 per cent German speaking people. There were 1,000 in the steerage who paid $100 each for the passage, the highest for that class of accommodation in the history of Atlantic travel. These, and 150 cabin passengers at an average of $200 each, made the company's receipts $130,000.

Instead of having 12,000 tons of cargo in her holds, as normally, the Mongolia had not more than 3,000 tons, mostly pig iron and lubricating oil. There were no foodstuffs. She goes to Hamburg only on this voyage. The steerage contained Rumanians, Germans Austrians, Hungarians, Bohemians Poles, Slavs, Croatians, Jugo-Slavs, Czecho-Slavs and Turks.

The second American liner to leave was the St. Paul, bound for Southhampton, and commanded by Captain Arthur R. Mills, Commodore of the fleet. This is her first voyage since May, 1918, when she turned over on her side at Pier 61, North River, while coming from drydock. The liner has been thoroughly refitted and the lounge, library and smoking room have been remodeled. One of the 625 passengers on the St. Paul was Dr. Eusebio Ayala, Minister from Paraguay to France. The ship was delayed several hours because seventeen of the firemen and coal passers quit.

William K. Vanderbilt sailed for France yesterday afternoon on the French liner Savoie. He seemed weak. From a lounge in his suite he saw the reporters for a few minutes. He said Mrs. Vanderbilt would follow him to France soon. He will be looked after on the voyage by the ship's surgeon, Dr. Georges Mace. Another passenger on the Savoie was General Gustavo Salinas of the Mexican army, who said he was going to France on a special mission for his Government, but declined to discuss its nature.

Mrs. L. A. Fisher of Sacramento, Cal., the only woman to hold a commission in the Arabian army, sailed on her way to Hedjaz, via Havre and Marseilles, to continue her relief work among Arab children of that country. She will be away a year.

RUSH OF ITALIANS TO U. S.

Naples, February 14.—More Italians will emigrate to the United States this year than in the record year of 1913, when 375,000 left these shores for America, in the opinion of American officials in Italy. Already they are besieging the consulate here to the extent that the small staff is swamped. The thirty ships plying between Italy and the United States are carrying thousands.

It is estimated that 100,000 reservists who came from the United States are alive and that 60,000 of them will return this year. All who wish to go back must do so within two years.

One of the chief reasons American consuls are overburdened with work is that such careful check is made of each applicant for a passport. The only illiterates allowed to go are wives and children of men already in America. A conviction in court, even for a minor offence, bars the applicant from going.

Cleo De Merode Sues Landlord On Profiteer Charge

Alleges American Was Mentioned By Landlord As Rent Payer

Paris, February 2.—Cleo de Merode, the most beautiful woman in Paris a decade ago, has begun a suit against her landlord for profiteering. Mlle. de Merode charges her "proprie," M. Levy-Picard, with increasing her monthly rental from $800 to $2,000.

Mlle. de Merode further charges her landlord with having insulted her by stating, when she protested to him at the increased rental, that she should not worry because the rent was being paid by an American and that the dollar was worth 11 francs, or twice what it was a year ago. The former actress asserts that she only knew a few American officers in the merest kind of a way.

In her suit against the landlord, Mlle. de Merode points out to the Court that if her pleadings are not sustained she will move out, but adds a claim for damages if she vacates. Mlle. de Merode estimates that it will cost her $10,000 to pack her art treasures, transport them to another address and reinstate herself there. Her apartments are said to be among the most chic in Paris, and her art collection of rare articles and historic souvenirs to be worth hundreds of thousands of francs.

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SHEFFIELD'S TRADE IS BOOMING AGAIN

Cutlers And Silversmiths Enjoy Undreamed-Of Prosperity After Long Decline

PRICES NEARLY TRIPLED

British Chinaware And Toy Industries Are Also In A Flourishing Condition

New York, Feb. 29.—That Great Britain finds her position with regard to export trade in certain lines, such as cutlery, chinaware and toys, greatly strengthened by post-war conditions and that she is prepared to make every effort to improve the opportunities offered is indicated by recent trade reports.

The cutlery industry of Sheffield is again in a most flourishing condition, after a steady decline of almost fifty years. With the elimination of German competition in this field every maker in Sheffield is enjoying undreamed of prosperity. Works are besieged by buyers asking for goods, reversing the usual order of things, where travelers go out seeking to obtain orders. There is no question of finding a market for goods. The market exists for each article before it is produced. It is reported that the same would be the case if the entire Sheffield output could be doubled.

The scarcity of labor in this line, the greatly increased wage scales of the workers, and the higher prices that will prevail for cutlery and electroplated tableware are strongly marked features of the new conditions. Sheffield cutlers and grinders were poorly paid before the war, this being true of even the skilled workers. Now they find there are opportunities for earning big pay at this work. Operatives are turning into proprietors, almost 500 of these individual manufacturers of cutlery having come into existence overnight, as it were. Big and little, progressive or otherwise, they are all making money, and Germany is looked upon as out of the running in this field for several years, at any rate.

COSTLY GOODS IN FAVOR

The silver and electroplate trades report an almost equally flourishing condition, with orders far in excess of production, and a scarcity of labor, especially of the highly skilled class. Price increases have not discouraged orders, and the growth is particularly marked in the more expensive silverware. Makers report that the heaviest and most costly goods have been most in favor with buyers.

The most marked increase, however, is noted in the sale of spoons and forks, in silver, and nickel and aluminum, plated and unplated, and this is largely accounted for by trade taken away from Germany. There has been a big increase in wages in this industry and advances in the selling prices are calculated as averaging about 110 percent.

Advances in price in cutlery are most marked in cheaper grades, the increases in those grades being much larger proportionately than in the more expensive articles. Following are a few examples of wholesale prices, selected from makers' lists, representing a fair average:

Table knives with celluloid handles and penknives with two blades, both of which articles sold in 1913 at 7 shillings and 6 pence per dozen, are 20 shillings per dozen today; electroplated table spoons and electroplated forks, which sold in 1913 at 16 shillings and 9 pence per dozen, today are 35 shillings a dozen; teaspoons which sold at 6 shillings and 6 pence a dozen have gone up to 13 shillings; scissors which sold at 4 shillings and 6 pence in 1913 are now 15 shillings a dozen.

The old-time cheap cutlery, it is said, will never again appear in the market. There is no cheap labor available to produce it.

POTTERY IMPROVED

In the pottery trade many British manufacturers are replanning and enlarging factories and installing waste-saving methods with an eye to the needs of export trade, especially in semi-porcelain and earthenware goods. A consistent attempt is being made to raise the general standard of design as to form, decoration and color in all grades. The resultant new shapes and decorations are in evidence in special goods exhibited at the British Industries Fair, now being held at London, Birmingham and Glasgow, and are calculated to make a special appeal to Central American buyers, others being designed for 'colonial trade,' meaning the colonies and dominions of Great Britain, while entire lines are produced with the idea of being of special interest to the United States and South American markets.

German manufacturers of china and earthenware are already seeking the trade of Spain, Latin-American countries, Norway, Sweden and Middle Europe, while they are apparently already regaining their foothold in Russia. British makers point to Germany's coal shortage and state that her output will be limited for some time to come, under any circumstances. Japanese competition is strongest in medium and cheap wares, principally in some sections of South America, in Canada and among her Pacific neighbors.

JAPANESE COMPETITION

Japan's competition is not considered of great importance in the toy trade either, wooden toys, small celluloid dolls, animals and low-priced novelties comprising the field in which she is considered able to succeed. British manufacturers point to the marked inferiority of Japan's metal mechanical toys, with the statement that "the springs and putting together are so bad that they break after a few moment's use." They do not fear this competition, but look with apprehension at the extraordinary improvement made in recent years in the better grades of mechanical and constructional toys and dolls in this country.

With Germany temporarily out of the running, on account of the shortage of raw materials for the manufacture of dolls and "soft toys," the United States has become the chief competitor in the manufacture of some lines of toys. Japanese toys are strong in India, Australia and New Zealand, while Germany is already trying to regain her old foreign toy trade, and the position may have materially altered within a year, but, in view of the comparatively high prices asked for American toys, especially the better class mechanical toys, British toy makers feel that they have a fair chance of getting their share.

The Latest In Vamping Outfits

Here is absolutely the latest in vamping outfits. Here is the vamp supreme, and armed with weapons of attraction guaranted to bring "home the bacon." Pretty face, ruby lips, hypnotising eyes, a tiny serpent with shining green eyes, worn on the left check, black velvet costume and all. This charming "vamp" is none other than Miss Constance Talmadge, the winsome movie star. Miss Talmadge also has a first aid to the vamp kit in the top of the cane she carries. It is equipped with a complete boudoir set, mirror, powder, lip stick, rouge, etc.

Simple Toothbrush Deadly Devastator

Dentiest Claims Bristles Cut Gum And Inject Deadly Bacteria

New York, (By Mail)—Dr. John L. Kelly, a Manhattan dentist, is preaching a doctrine of oral hygiene that amounts to dental heresy before educational bodies, medical societies and hygienists.

The pith of his doctrine is that the simple little implement known as a toothbrush is in reality a deadly devastator.

The catalogue of crimes listed against the tooth brush by Dr. Kelly makes up an astonishing indictment. In addition to being the agent directly responsible for thousands of deaths annually from heart disease, the doctor insists that the toothbrush is the sly purveyor of rheumatism, inflammation of the joints, gastric ulcers, kidney trouble and, in fact, just about all of the ailments in the list except hay fever, hives and housemaid's knee. He hails it as an enemy to society without a mitigating feature, and ranks its use with the practice of distorting the feet of Chinese women and other barbaric survivals of mediaevalism.

In fact, when Dr. Kelly winds up a discourse on the evils of the toothbrush there isn't anything left save a few badly wilted bristles. In the first place he knocks the toothbrush's hygienic claims into a cocked hat with the emphatic assertion that it doesn't clean or polish the teeth, which is its definite function in the domestic scheme of things. In the second place he says that the bristles cut the gums and then act as so many needles to inject bacteria, so that, next to the toothbrush itself, the man who uses one is his own worst enemy.

Dr. Kelly frankly admits that his condemnation of the toothbrush has not met with the approval of his profession. However, he says that the New York City board of education and other disinterested bodies, as well as thousands of individual medical men, have heartily indorsed his fight.

South Ireland Press Assails Home Rule Bill

Dublin Paper Calls It A 'Thievish Measure'—The Northern Whig Praises It

Dublin, February 28.—The Freeman's Journal refers to the new Irish bill as "a proposal for the plunder and partition of Ireland," and characterises it as "a thievish measure."

"Ireland's one sentence on this dishonest scheme" the paper adds "will be 'Away with it.'"

Belfast, February 28.—Reserved comment is made on the Irish Home Rule bill by the Belfast Unionist press. The Northern Whig hails the bill's recognition of the distinction between Ulster and the remainder of Ireland as a considerable step forward, and says it is one likely to influence any future legislative attempts in Ireland.

The Irish News condemns the measure as not having a "single redeeming feature."

DIVIDED ON IRISH BILL

London, February 28.—The reception given by the press to the Irish Home Rule bill is rather mixed.

The Times thinks that the bill is based upon sound principles, within limits, but says it conveys the impression that its framers did not have the full courage of their convictions. The Daily Telegraph, Unionist is silent editorially. The Morning Post prophesies that Ireland will remain hostile to the bill.

The Daily Chronicle, Liberal, approves the measure, regarding the financial terms as extremely generous, and commends as a most vital part of the plan the provision which would enable the two Irish Parliaments to come together in one body at any time by agreement.

The Daily Mail, which has been a severe critic of the Government's Irish policy, considers the bill a good one, but lacking in that it does not provide sufficient powers for the Irish legislative bodies. The Daily Graphic, Unionist, characterises the bill as "a weakling with a bad family history." The Daily News, Independent Liberal, like the Telegraph, is silent.

DR. SHAW OPPOSES NAGGING BRITISH

Editor Pleads For Better Understanding Between America And England

STRAUS AGAINST SULTAN

Favors Independence For Armenia And Holy Land Protected By League

New York, Feb. 29.—A plea for a better understanding between the United States and Great Britain on the ground that the future security of the world depends upon the ability of the English speaking peoples to work together was made yesterday by Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, in a speech at the weekly Saturday discussion at the National Republican Club. Dr. Shaw admitted that the Irish problem presented difficulties, but said he believed it would be solved.

Dr. Shaw deplored the attack of Senator Norris of Nebraska upon the Egyptian policy of Great Britain, and said it was no time for Americans, with no understanding of the Egyptian situation, to join in nagging the British. He also referred to the visit of a delegation of "Young Persians" to this country to protest against that part of the Peace Treaty which, they contend, practically establishes a British protectorate over Persia.

"Is it wise for the United States to assume that British diplomacy strives for something irresponsible and dangerous?" Dr. Shaw asked. "If we apply common sense and a little humor we know that the British will incur greater expense in maintaining order in India, Persia, Egypt and Mesopotamia than they will get out of it in dollars and cents or in glory. Any tendency toward exploitation will be corrected by the democracy of Great Britain at home."

INDEPENDENCE QUESTION

Dr. Shaw was asked if he believed the British Government would be willing finally to grant complete independence to India, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt and Ireland. He replied that British statesmen had stated frequently that Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand could receive independence any time they demanded it and that the British were willing to give India and Egypt self-government as rapidly as their people could assimilate it.

"When it comes to Ireland, we have the one exception," Dr. Shaw continued. "The British people do not conceive Home Rule for Ireland in terms of disunion. I am in sympathy with Home Rule because the Irish people want it and not because I believe they need it. The real reforms have already been achieved in Ireland in the land laws and in the establishment of parish, country and municipal governments."

In reply to another question as to whether the solution of the Irish problem might not found granting Ireland independence under a British protectorate, similar to the protectorate over Cuba by the United States, for suggesting which Eamonn De Valera, President of the Irish Republic, has been criticised by the more extreme advocates of independence, Dr. Shaw said that he considered this new proposal interesting and possible and in no way fantastic.

STRAUS ON TURKEY

Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey, said that in advocating the abolition of Ottoman rule over Constantinople he would have no objection to the Sultan remaining as head of the Mohammedan religion as the Pope is retained in Rome as the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

"Let the Sultan rule in that part of Anatolia which is 95 or 98 percent Mohammedan and try to make the best of it, said Mr. Straus. "I should like to see Armenia, Syria and Palestine self-governing countries. These countries cannot at first stand upon their own feet and should receive the protection of the League of Nations. I object to America taking any mandate in Europe or Asia. We will contribute enough if we keep peace on this continent, and we will. They should be mandatories under the League of Nations, carried on for the benefit of the people, and not for any one of the great powers of Europe."

Mr. Straus said the people of the country should demand immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty. "They talk about making this the issue of the Presidential campaign," he said. "The people could not understand. It would take the keenest metaphysician to determine the differences between the proposals of Senator Hitchcock, head of the minority, and Senator Lodge, leader of the majority." We seem no nearer ratification than nine months ago. The responsibility for delaying the reconstruction of the world rests upon the United States of America."

PARIS STYLES IN A WIDE VARIETY

Dressmakers Offer The Individual Latitude In The Spring Fashions

REGARD AMERICAN VIEWS

Pannier Effect Losing Some Of Its Popularity—Sleeves In Favor

Paris, February 11.—According to their tastes and the houses they patronise, women who buy their clothes in Paris next Spring will be robed like Cleopatra, gowned with dignity and large panniers in the style of their ancestors of 1830 or tricked out sprucely with what is termed an air of Parisian impudence.

There has never been so great a variety of design as is to be seen at the exhibitions of the great shops now going on. What is to be the fashion will be for the buyers and women to decide, for the dressmakers are trying something of everything.

One concession seems to be general. Designers in fixing the length of skirts and the height of the backs of dresses have taken into account what other nationalities than the French will wear. They have had an eye on the American market and among the models are always some of the graceful frocks that suit American women best.

One of the new houses, Madeleine and Madeleine, in the Champs Elysees, has especially given attention to the long-waisted type. In its evening gowns it follows Egyptian styles, abundantly embroidered and hung with jewelled chains and ornaments.

Another innovation is the return of the sleeve. Sometimes, it is true, it is scarcely large enough to be noticed. But it has returned and the bare arms of the last season are no longer in favor. When it is long the sleeve is baggy at the wrist and when it is short it makes a puff at the shoulder. As displayed by mannequins, it takes away something from the undressed appearance which has characterised the styles of the last year.

As more shops open their showrooms, it becomes obvious that the pannier is losing the battle which it started last year. Some of its advocates have gone ahead with it and exaggerated its effect until it resembles the crinoline, but others have left it severely alone. Getting about in an automobile has apparently been too difficult for Paris women when encumbered by hoops. Only for ball dresses and perhaps for garden parties and fashionable race meetings are we likely to see reproductions of what was worn when the United States was young.

The last of three categories into which the styles may be divided finds successful advocates in another new house, that of Charlotte and Germaine, which adopted it consistently in all its designs. The skirt is as short as it ever was and the hips have the case of the pannier effect. In details which follow no historic style, there is a modern touch in these dresses.

Though there is no uniformity there is this at least to be said, that out of the anarchy of styles every woman will be able to choose what suits her best.

Strauss Assailed By Music Cliques

By RAYMOND SWING

Berlin, February 12 (delayed).—Dr. Richard Strauss is not having less difficulty appeasing Vienna musical cliques than he had with the directors of the Vienna opera. As he stepped to the desk to conduct a performance of "Lohengrin" this week he was assailed by a storm of hisses and catcalls from the gallery which were so violent that he quit the desk and retired. Not until the audience had waged a war of applause and hisses, which Dr. Strauss's friends won, did he reappear to continue the performance.

Dr. Strauss' enemies declare that he is producing his own works to the detriment of the rest of the repertoire.

It goes without saying that the life of an opera director in Vienna never is smooth. Gustav Mahler, who is now revered by the people of that city as one of its greatest musicians, was broken by intrigue and ingratitude. Since Dr. Strauss is not disposed to fight petty opposition there is much speculation whether he will stay in Vienna after this year. Today he came to Berlin to conduct the final rehearsal of his "Woman Without a Shadow," which will have its premiere this month.

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BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

PALESTINE IS FAR FROM BEING BARE

Country Is Treeless, But Supports Plenty Of Wild Flowers Beautiful In Coloring

FOUND ALL YEAR AROUND

Commonest Are Lilies Of The Field, Which Are Red, White, Blue And Purple

New York, Feb. 29.—A recent American visitor to Palestine has declared that owing to its treeless condition the country can be viewed from three high points. Like a huge relief map, the whole land spreads itself before the gaze from Olivet, Ebat, and Tabor. It is a striking statement, emphasising the ruin wrought by the destruction of the trees which the Zionists hope in a short space of time to amend by a process of scientific afforestation. Nevertheless, it must not be assumed that Palestine is a barren land. Far from it, according to a statement by the organ of the British Palestine Committee.

Apart from what has already been achieved in recent years by the Jewish colonists, Palestine bears abundant evidence of the power of nature to beautify its still fertile soil. Palestine is essentially a land of wild flowers, flowers, too, of great variety and brilliant hues. For a brief spell, indeed, and especially in the Spring, they completely give the lie to the notion that the land is bare and desolate. When the "later rain" is over, the flowers make their appearance and bloom in profusion and perfection for about a month. This season usually begins about the middle of March, or later, when the rain is delayed. The Summer also has its flowers, and even in the Winter months of December and January color is to be found.

The most common flowers grown by the wayside, on the hills, and in every part of the country in gay profusion are those which have been generally identified as the "lilies of the field" mentioned in the New Testament. This is the Anemone cornaria, which is generally red, but is also to be found in white, blue, and purple in abundance. The term lily, it is supposed, applies to all flowers of the genus, such as tulip, iris, anemone, etc.

Poppies are found in a good many varieties. The plant and its stupefying qualities were so well known among the ancient Hebrews that the rabbis warned the people against the dangerous consequences of opium eating. That famous authority, Canor Tristram, considers the white bloom, which is referred to as juniper in the Old Testament, as one of the most beautiful plants of the country. He considers the gauzy, delicate pink and white of a whole hillside covered with blossom as he has seen it in Gilead as unsurpassed even by the apple blossom of an English orchard.

The dainty rose-pink flowers of a small flax plant haunt the limestone hills of Galilee, together with the red and blue pimpernel. The dark blue and white lupines are found in masses in the Jordan and Nablus Valleys. In the Jordan Valley, too, and by the Sea of Galilee, oleanders with bright pink blossoms amid the dark green leaves stand in fragrant beauty. Miss Augusta Temple, who has written a valuable book on the trees and flowers of Palestine, points out that the oleander is declared by some people to have been the willows of the brook used for constructing booths for the Festival of Tabernacles.

The rose of Isaiah and the Song of Solomon is now generally identified with a yellow and white narcissus which grows abundantly in the Plain of Sharon. It has a strong scent, and the natives of the country decorate their houses with its blossoms and carry the flower with them in the streets. Roses have been grown for centuries in Palestine, but the exact identification of this flower mentioned in the Bible is not certain. Miss Temple considers the oleander as the most likely bloom. The railroad line near Jerusalem, she says, passes through the Wadi-el-Ward, or Valley of Roses, so named from the roses cultivated there for the manufacture of the favorite Eastern perfume, attar of roses. The cistus has also been claimed to be the rose of Sharon, although it is found only in the hills. This flower gives ladanum, which has been translated "myrrh," the balsam once held in high favor in pharmacy. The well-known rose of Jericho, which expands in water, and is, therefore, known as the resurrection flower, has no fixed habitation, but it is blown about on the sandy plains by the Dead Sea.

Water lilies, yellow and white, grow in still water, especially on Lake Huleh. Tulips, brilliant in color, are abundant in great variety all over the country, and the saffron crocus is also found everywhere. The mandrake, which has poisonous qualities and was used as a medicine in ancient times, is the subject of much superstition. Josephus declares that people used to tie a dog to the plant to pull it out of the ground, the belief being that it was death to touch it otherwise. The mandrake shrieked and the dog died, but the plant was afterward harmless. There are many different kinds of reeds, rushes and beautiful grasses, also a large number of herbs with valuable medicinal qualities.

VIENNA'S CHIEF VISITS ITALY

Milan, February 28.—The Burgomaster of Vienna has arrived and visited the Austrian children being cared for by the municipality.

Expressing gratitude and admiration for the generous hospitality and affection with which the children have been treated, the Burgomaster said: "This noble initiative toward a former enemy is the best means to effect the old feelings of rancor between the two peoples."

He will visit Tuscany and the Italian Riviera, where other Austrian children are being cared for by Italians.

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong 1911 to 1915)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 9th day of April, 1920, at 4.30 p.m., for the presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 5th, to Friday, 9th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
J. A. WATTIE & Co., LTD.,
Secretaries.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1920.
28638

Kailan Mining Administration Household Coal

On and after March 9th the price of Household Coal will be $13.00 per ton delivered to private houses only within the Settlement limits. Apply, cash with order, Household Coal Department, No. 1 Jinkee Road.
28764

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fuknoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

National Loan of the Fourth Year of the Republic (1915)

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn at Peking on the 20th March, 1920, will begin on the 12th April, 1920.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Bonds having as their two terminal numbers any of the following groups, viz., 09, 11, 16, 25, 34, 40, 41, 47, 55, 61, 67, 73, 75, 90, 97, 99, are drawn bonds.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs.

Peking, 26th March, 1920.
28703.

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Tenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 103 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 6th. day of April, 1920, at 4. p.m.

The Transfer Book and Share Register of the Company will be closed from 30th. March, to 6th. April, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Shanghai, 13th. March, 1920.
28431

Tel. C. 2768
PROF. I. K. SETO
TURKISH-BATH
and
Massage Establishment
Cor. of Nanking and Szechuen Rd.
Practised 15 years in U.S.A.
Practised 3 years in Shanghai

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 28)

Just Arrived

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE

The improvements made in the new WHITE SEWING MACHINE are just the points that that you have long been waiting for. Call to see them and prove what a WHITE SEWING MACHINE can really do.

For sale at a very reasonable price.

LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.
Cor. Szechuen and Soochow Roads.
Phone C. 2683.
28634

LOST

Bank Order No. 267, issued by Dong Sung Bank for Tls. 4213.6.12 has been lost. The public is hereby notified not to accept same as it has been declared null and void.

Yuen Tai Native Bank

3rd ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT

for the benefit of the

INSTITUTION FOR THE CHINESE BLIND

at the

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Saturday Matinee, April 10th
Monday Evening, April 12th

Splendid programmes by the best local talent and by the pupils of the Institution.
28792

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bank's Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 2nd, 3rd and 5th April, on account of the Easter Holidays.
28673

Municipal Notification
No. 2699.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council and Ratepayers, respectively, as published in Notifications No. 2693 and 2698, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7:—

Amendment to Resolution VI.—That the following words be added after the words "give effect thereto":

"And that the Council be directed not to contract for the supply of power in bulk or to renew any contracts for an increased supply of power in bulk unless the consumer, if within the Settlement, which term is to include consumers who pay taxes on Municipal Roads outside the Settlement, subscribes to the Council direct for the current Municipal loan issues to the extent of one-third of the capital expenditure involved by their supply with power, and if without the Settlement sixty-six per cent."

Proposer: Edward L. Ezra.
Seconder: Edward S. Little

Amendment to Resolution VII.—That the following words be added after the words "Extraordinary Expenditure":

"And that for the payment of the Electricity Department Contracts in Europe or America, the Council gives its careful attention to the desirability of issuing gold loans in sterling or gold dollars".

Proposer: Edward I Ezra.
Seconder: Edward S. Little.

Resolution XVI.—That the Report of the Volunteer Corps Commission, as published in the Municipal Gazette of April 1, 1920, be received and adopted.

Proposer: Evan Morgan.
Seconder: Edward S. Little.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 1, 1920.
28791

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice that a Special Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 7, at 1.45 p.m., when the following Resolution will be proposed:—

RESOLUTION.—That the Bye-law published in the Municipal Gazette on March 25, 1920, be passed and approved, and that such Bye-law be numbered XXXVA.

Proposed by:
E. C. PEARCE.
Seconded by:
A. BROOKE SMITH.

Shanghai, March 26, 1920.

A. E. Algar
W. A. Argent
H. Arnhold
F. Ayscough
A. W. Burkill
A. S. Campbell
E. E. Clark
B. A. Clarke
W. Wakeford Cox
Edward I. Ezra
W. T. Findley
R. E. S. Gregson
Cecil Holliday
Robert S. Ivy
W. S. Jackson
P. W. O. Liddell
M. H. Logan
J. F. Macgregor
C. G. S. Mackie
P. W. Massey
Reginald F. C. Master
Duncan McNeill
R. B. Moorhead
Gordon Morriss
E. Nissim
M. Nodaira
E. W. Noel
Jas. H. Osbone
R. M. Saker
E. Samson
Cecil R. Slowe
W. C. Sprague
R. E. Stewardson
G. H. Stitt
J. H. Teesdale
T. E. Trueman
Reginald N. Truman
G. H. Wright

28658

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 103 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 9th day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from 1st April to 9th April, 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 25th March, 1920.
28624

Dr. R. Holper M.D.

Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.
15 Nanking Road
(Corner Szechuen Road)

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Tel. North 1316.
27310

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DENTIST

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MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2698.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward as published in Notification No. 2693, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7:—

Amendment to Resolution VIII.—To delete everything after the word "meeting" and substitute the following:

"Hereby instructs the Council to take such steps as are necessary to procure the alteration of the Land Regulations for the purpose of increasing the number of Councillors from 9 to 12 of which 3 shall be Chinese Ratepayers with the same qualifications as Foreign Councillors, and to be elected as may be subsequently determined."

Proposer: Edward S. Little.
Seconder: Edward I. Ezra.

Resolution XII.—That the Council be hereby authorised and directed to arrange for the re-assessment of the land comprised within the limits of the Settlement, during the current year, such re-assessment to come into force as from the first day of January 1921, and to engage such professional assistance for the performance of the work as may be found expedient.

Proposer: E. F. Mackay.
Seconder: P. A. Cox.

Resolution XIII.—That the Report of the Loan Redemption Committee published in the Municipal Gazette of March 16, 1918 be tabled for consideration at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in 1921.

Proposer: E. C. Pearce.
Seconder: A. Brooke Smith.

Resolution XIV.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorized to impose collect and recover in respect of any licence or permit to carry firearms, that may be issued under the provisions of Bye-law XXXVII a fee of Tls. 10 per quarter with effect from May 1, 1920, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance.

Proposer: E. C. Pearce.
Seconder: A. Brooke Smith.

Resolution XV.—That the report of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into vice conditions in this Settlement published in Municipal Gazette No. 681 dated March 19, 1920 be adopted and its recommendations be carried out.

Proposer: Skinner Turner.
Seconder: L. E. Canning.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 1, 1920.
28790

MA CHANG KEE
(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

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French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.
27451

KINGMAN & BROS.
How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—

(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filing with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE

WE beg to notify the public that on the 1st April we shall establish ourselves as General Storekeepers at No. B-C 358 Avenue Joffre, having just imported a large stock of Canned Goods, Groceries, Wines, etc. from Europe and America. We beg to solicit your patronage and a trial of our stocks, which are sold at very moderate prices.

YUNG LOONG & CO.
General Storekeepers,
No. B-C 358 Avenue Joffre.
28688

Shanghai Race Club
SPRING RACE MEETING, 1920.
3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th May.

ENTRIES for the Spring Race Meeting, 1920, will close at the grand stand at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 6th April, 1920.

Entry-Forms are now available at the grand stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
28731

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2693.

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in the Town Hall on April 7, 1920, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1919, be passed.

Resolution V.—That this Meeting extends its appreciative thanks to Major T. E. Trueman for the invaluable services he has rendered as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps during the past five years.

Resolution VI.—That the programme of Electricity Department plant extensions recommended in the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager's report published in the Municipal Gazette of January 29, 1920, be approved and that the Council be authorized in its discretion to enter into such contracts as may be requisite to give effect thereto.

Resolution VII.—That the estimated expenditure for 1920, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 4,800,000 or the equivalent of this sum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VIII.—That this Meeting approves of the creation of a Chinese Advisory Committee and that the constitution and powers of such committee be those set forth in the letter from the Chairman of Council to the Senior Consul dated October 24, 1919, and published in the Municipal Gazette of January 8, 1920.

Resolution XI.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution X.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of Land members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions IX, X and XI, are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on April 1, for due publication.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 27, 1920.
28659

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd floor

LOST

CHINA Merchant's Eastern Wharf's delivery order No. 739, issued by the "Transmarina" Trading Co. for pic. 866 and cat. 84 Steel Plate Cuttings, marked "lot 41," ex s.s. "Knight of the Garter."

The public is hereby warned against negotiating same, as this delivery order has been declared null and void.

"Transmarina" Trading Company
28728

Kuling Passenger Season

SPECIAL HOLIDAY RATES

The public are hereby notified that a reduction of 20% will be granted on return tickets *only* from Shanghai and all Lower and Upper Yangtsze and Tungting Lake Ports to Kiukiang, for steamers sailing on and after 1st May, and leaving Kiukiang not later than the 30th September.

The Missionary reduction of 10% will not apply on these tickets, but Missionaries will be allowed the customary 10% off single tickets.

Passengers holding these special holiday tickets will not be entitled to the option of travel on the Shanghai Nanking Railway or of breaking their journey at any intermediate River Ports.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
THE CHINA MERCHANTS' S. N. CO.
THE INDO-CHINA S. N. CO.
THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1920.
28637

NAAMLOOZE VENOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 29th April, 1920.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 6th March, 1920.
28276

Dr. Oks, M. D.

Specialist for diseases and operations of eyes, ears, throat and nose.
9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.
3 Kiukiang Road. Tel. C. 1801.
28284

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 7, 1920, at 2 o'clock p.m. previsely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1919, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 16, 1920.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark and Acting Consul-General for Sweden.
E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
K. YAMASAKI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Consul-General for the United States of America.
R. REAU,
Consul-General for France.
S. STECKMEST,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
J. A. SCHUURMAN,
Consul for the Netherlands.
ANTONIO M. DA SILVA,
Acting Consul-General for Portugal.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.
28445

Dr. M. N. Katzen, M. D.

Consulting hours: 12—2 p.m. and 5—7 p.m.

Dr. S. S. Shpilberg, M.D.

Consulting hours: 10—12 a.m. and 3—5 p.m.
Office: 12, NANKING ROAD
Telephone Central 3214
Residence: 45, BOONE ROAD
Telephone North 2035
27802

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Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye Specialist

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1st Floor

Sweetmeat Castle

No. 16 Nanking Rd. Entrance: Szechuen Rd.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
F. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

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Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

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Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Kiaokou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knaben."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

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Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
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Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

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London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

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Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	**Kup. Tls. 3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	**1,750,000**

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	**$60,000,000.00**
Paid-Up Capital	**$12,279,800.00**
Reserve Fund	**$1,208,522.60**
Special Reserve Fund	**$1,898,933.68**

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ... Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 12 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ...	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$91,847.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin-Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus U.S.$10,000,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $450,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China		Philippines
Shanghai		Manila
Peking		Cebu
Tientsin		
Tsingtau		Straits Settlements
Hankow		Singapore
Hongkong		
Canton		Dominican Republic
Manchuria		Santo Domingo
Harbin		
India		San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay		
Calcutta		Sanchez
Rangoon		Santiago
Japan		
Yokohama		Puerto Plata
Kobe		
Java		Panama
Batavia		Panama
Soerabaya		Colon

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
Rosario	Caracas
	Maracaibo
Belgium	Siberia
Antwerp	Vladivostok
Brussels	
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	
Brazil	Porto Rico
Bahia	San Juar
Pernambuco	Colombia
Porto Alegre	Medellin
Rio de Janeiro	Russia
Santos	Moscow
Sao Paulo	Petrograd
Chile	South Africa
Santiago	Cape Town
Valparaiso	Trinidad
	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

T. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital ..	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 54,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoe
Padang	Tjiiatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	81,425.61
Resources	10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents;
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephones: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephones: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. HEATH Manager.
28 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1825

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila, Peking and Tientsin

SIXTH ITALIAN CONSOLIDATED 5% LOAN 1920

We are in receipt of cable advices from Rome to the effect that period of subscription to these Bonds has been extended one month, or until April 10th.

This will give an opportunity to those who have not yet invested in these Bonds to invest and to those who have invested to invest more.

The rate of exchange is very favorable at the present and the issue price of Lire 87.50 being still in effect these Bonds should offer a very attractive investment.

Bonds are in denominations of Lire 100 or multiples thereof and yield 5% interest on the par value which is 5.71% on the issue price.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

AS a customer of this institution, you are entitled to the best business advice, all the facilities, and convenience of the Bank.

WE shall be pleased to meet you personally, and render you every possible assistance.

YOUR business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness and courtesy.

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on March 30, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	,,	16-18
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Mackerel	,,	12-14
Pomfret	,,	30-40
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-18
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	60-80
Hare	,,	none
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Quail	,,	20-22
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	60-65
Woodcock	each	45-50
Wild Duck	,,	35-40
Wild Geese	,,	none
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	18-20
Bananas	,,	7-8
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-25
Oranges	per lb.	10-14
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	12-14
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-14
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	,,	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	12-14
Parsnips	per bunch	3-8
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$3.50-$4.00
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$3.80
Flour, Australian	,,	$3.50
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$2.50
Rice	200 lb.	8.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.00
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised	Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed	,, 150,000,000
Capital paid up....	,, 75,000,000
Reserve	,, 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris

BRANCHES:
Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$2,000,000
Paid up Capital	2,000,000
Reserve Fund	200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Venezuela	Mar.	3
Standard Arrow	Mar.	9
Nile	Mar.	10
Stanley Dollar	Mar.	13
Tenyo Maru	Mar.	14
West Sequana	Mar.	18
Ecuador	Mar.	28
West Harts	Mar.	29
Nanking	Mar.	29
China	Mar.	31
For Tacoma		
Africa Maru	Mar.	10
For Seattle		
Kashima Maru	Mar.	2
Wheatland Montana ..	Mar.	17
Fushimi Maru	Mar.	21
Tajima Maru	Apr.	1
Elkton	Apr.	2
For Portland		
Abercos	Mar.	24
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia ..	Mar.	14
Empress of Japan	Apr.	1
Monteagle	Apr.	3
For New York		
Tottori Maru	Mar.	10
Melville Dollar	Mar.	19
Toyohashi Maru	Mar.	28
Winyah	Apr.	2
For London etc.		
Atsuta Maru	Mar.	3
Kashmir	Mar.	4
Shidzuoka Maru	Mar.	15
Pembrokeshire	Mar.	17
Hyson	Mar.	20
Banca	Apr.	1
Kaga Maru	Apr.	1
Andes Maru	Apr.	3
For Liverpool		
Hector	Mar.	18
For Copenhagen		
Chile	Mar.	21
For Hamburg		
Dakar Maru	Apr.	3
For Genoa		
Glenariffe	Mar.	4
For Marseilles		
Commandant Mages ..	Mar.	4
Amazone	Mar.	10
Paul Lecat	Apr.	1
For Trieste		
Pilsna	Mar.	26
For Bombay		
Dunera	Mar.	18
For Calcutta		
Japan	Mar.	11
Madras	Mar.	29
For Saigon		
West Irmo	Mar.	23
For Singapore		
Texas Maru	Mar.	5
Orteric	Mar.	4
Methven	Mar.	18

CURTIS SYNDCATE TO COVER ORIENT

Public Ledger News Service Will Receive Correspondence From Eastern Centers

(*Japan Advertiser*)

Cyrus H. K. Curtis, head of The Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of The Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journal, and Country Gentleman, and owner of the Philiadelphia Public Ledger, has decided to enter the field of foreign news service for the Public Ledger Syndicate. The news will be disseminated throughout the United States. Mr. Curtis enters the field with the desire to supply the demand in the United States for an independent service which will give not only official information but the human interest side of the events occurring throughout the world as well.

Mr. Carl Ackerman, who made a visit last year to the Far East, including a trip through Siberia as far as Omsk for the New York Times, and who has since joined the Public Ledge staff, sailed in January for Europe. He was accompanied by Mr. F. B. Conger, who has been Associated Press correspondent for the past seventeen years, during which time he served at Petrograd and was director of the Berlin Bureau from 1910 to 1917. Mr. Conger also was war correspondent attached to the German and Austro-Hungarian forces on all the fields of Europe until the rupture of American relations with Germany. Mr. Ackerman is also accompanied by a staff of other prominent journalists who will cover the European field.

WILL COVER ORIENT

Mr. Curtis will cover Far Eastern field completely, and this work will be under the direction of Mr. B. W. Fleisher. Correspondence and cables will be filed from Tokio, Peking, Shanghai, Vladivostok, Manila and other points throughout the Far East. It is hoped to make this a more complete and comprehensive service than any other from the Far East.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis's genius for selecting features has built the world's greatest circulations. His life work has been to learn what features permanently tie his publications to the average home circle—what features become a staple food and necessity rather than a temporary stimulant or a mere luxury.

Up to March 1 the Public Ledger syndicated the London Times service. Mr. Curtis has determined to develop his own service on a broad and liberal scale. About one hundred newspapers were taking the London Times service, including some of the most prominent dailies in the United States. But with the new plans for a foreign service, Mr. Curtis believes that not less than two to three hundred prominent newspapers will be subscribers to this foreign service syndicate. It is the ambition of Mr. Curtis to have the Public Ledger take the same leading rank among the dailies of the United States that his other publications occupy in their respective fields.

The formation of this new foreign news service represents the largest undertaking by any one publisher in the United States, and will open up an important channel of communication between all the countries of the Far East and the leading papers of the United States.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

American Manufacturers Export & Import Corporation
ELECTRIC MACHINERY
Sole Agents Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis

Machine Tools
Carroll and Jamison Lathes
Barnes All Geared Drills
:: Stocks on Display ::

10 Nanking Road
R. L. Stevens, Mgr. Tel. Central 1840

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
HEAD OFFICES MANILA

GROWING IN PRESTIGE & CAPITAL

BRANCHES
37 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
AND THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES

CHECKING ACCOUNTS
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

CORRESPONDENTS AT PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE ORIENT UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

1 B The Bund, Shanghai; Tel. C. 2741 J. W. MILLER Manager.

Bolsheviki Rout Kolchak Troops

An exceptional photograph of the memorable retreat of Admiral Kolchak's All-Russian troops across the Siberian plains in the face of the great advance of the Red Army. As far as the eye can see the long que of defeated troops slowly make their way across the plains and over the Siberian border. The Bolsheviks have practically cleared out all opposition forces from Siberia.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated April 1:

White Silk.—The market continues quiet, the advance in franc rates making business with France very difficult.

Tsatlee Filatures.—S S S Mars, 1, Tls. 875. Kung Kee Mars, 1, Tls. 840.

Tsatlee New Style.—Gold Dollar Ex. 1, Tls. 887½ av. Ostrich Ex. 1, Tls. 887½ av.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—More interest is being shown best grades selling at Tls. 520 av. a decline of Tls. 10.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the weekly auctions held on Wednesday March 31:

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.92 per pound equivalent to 2s. 1¾d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.90 per pound equivalent to 2s. 1¼d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market quiet: Offered 767 tons; sold 387 tons.

St. John's University News Items

Prof. J. A. Ely of the Department of Mathematics, who has recently returned from a short furlough in America, spoke on "Recent Impressions of America" before the University Literary and Debating Society on Thursday evening, March 25. The speech was unusually interesting.

The first preliminary interclass debate in Chinese was held on Friday evening, March 26. The subject was: "Resolved, that it is more imperative in China at present to reform society than to reform the government." All eight classes were well represented by teams of three debaters each. The result was that the teams representing the senior, first, third and fourth classes were defeated, by a narrow margin, by those which represented the junior, freshman, sophomore and second classes respectively.

The second debate will take place on Tuesday evening, April 13. The Juniors will debate against the sophomore according to lot and the freshman class will debate against the third class team. The subject will be the same as that previously rebated.

The St. John's varsity basketball team, defeated the Soochow University team, on the latter's ground last Saturday, March 27, in the East China intercollegiate basketball series of the year. On the following Monday, the same team defeated the Government Teachers' College team in Nanking. The respective scores were 25-11 and 44-15.

Mr. Z. L. Sung, physical director, will be absent from the College for two weeks, attending Y.M.C.A. Convention in Tientsin as the teachers' representative of St. John's. Mr. Sung is accompanied by Messrs. K. P. Yang and Y. S. Bien, the students' delegates.

Mr. G. B. Fryer, principal of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, Shanghai, spoke on the "Institutions for the Blind in China" before the University Christian Association on Tuesday evening March 30. Mr. Fryer strongly advocated the necessity of such institutions in China in as much as the fact, as he said in part, that the blind is even clever than those who are not.

Prof. W. H. Taylor of the faculty sailed for America on furlough with Mrs. Taylor and child on Thursday. Prof. Taylor left a chair in the Department of Chemistry. Mr. Taylor will spend his time in the United States in further study.

On the same ship, Miss S. L. Dodcon, principal of the St. Mary's Hall, also sailed for the homeland.

The marriage of Mr. D. Y. Lee of the Department of Physics to Miss Lydia Tsu, eldest daughter of the Rev. P. N. Tsu will take place in the Church of our Savior, Dixwell Road, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, April 6. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the University, will officiate. After the ceremony, a reception will be held at the Chinese restaurant Vok Hyung Yuen, Shanghai.

It is announced that the final English debate between St. John's and Nanking for the Intercollegiate Championship of the year will take place on Friday evening, at eight o'clock, April 9, in Martyrs' Hall, Chinese Y.M.C.A. The subject will be: "Resolved, that the American Indemnity Fund could be better used for establishing colleges for Western Education in China than in sending students to America." St. John's will uphold the affirmative.

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Charges British Dealt Secretly With Turkey

Briand's Newspaper Alleges That Treaty Promised A Mandate To England

Paris, February 11.—Former Premier Briand's newspaper, the Eclair, charges today that representatives of Great Britain concluded a secret treaty with the Turkish Government last September by virtue of which certain guarantees were promised to the Sultan if he would not object to Britain having a mandate over Turkey. M. Briand asserts that the French Foreign Office has secured a copy of this document.

His charges assume seriousness because he is the power behind the present Government and may be the next Premier. He gives the following as the text of the alleged secret agreement:

"Article I. The British Government will assure the integrity and independence of Turkey under its mandate.

"Article II. Constantinople will remain the seat of the Caliphate and the Straits will be placed under British control.

"Article III. Turkey will not oppose the creation of an independent Khurdistan.

"Article IV. Turkey engages to sustain British control in Syria and in Mesopotamia, giving her any force necessary, and to give to the British power in all the Musselman parts of the British Empire, the moral support of the Sultan and the Caliphate.

"Article V. The British Government promises to furnish the necessary police forces to furnish the semi-Constitutional Government in Turkey against Nationalistic movements.

"Article VI. Turkey renounces all claims upon Egypt and the Isle of Cyprus.

"Article VII. This Convention will have a personal and semi-official character and, the British Government will support before the peace conference proposals to these ends presented by the Ottoman delegates.

"Article VIII. As soon as the conditions of peace are fixed, His Majesty the Sultan will sign with the British Government a treaty based upon the present convention. This treaty will remain secret."

M. Briand accuses Britain of not playing fair with France, and asks why England now adopts a different Turkish policy from that set forth in this agreement. He predicts that Lloyd George will repudiate the alleged secret convention which, he says, was negotiated by subordinates of the British Government at Constantinople.

VICTORY FOR PARIS CAKES

Ban On Baking And Sale Restricted To Two Days A Week

Paris, Feb. 12.—The pastry cooks and the public have won a victory over the politicians. Last week the Government decided that, in the interest of flour economy, baking and the sale of all pastries and cakes should be suppressed.

The bakers rose to a man. The art of the pastry cook was in danger, and thousands of men would be thrown out of work. The public added its quota of protest. The Government listened, hesitated and gave way.

A new order is to be issued limiting the baking and sale to five days in seven. Two days of each week will be real lenten days when no one can indulge. At least, there will be no cakes for sale in the tea shops, but there will be nothing to prevent those who do not keep Lent from laying in two days' supplies.

There is another hole in the new order. It does not say that all districts shall observe the fast on the same days, and so cake lovers can migrate at will from one end of the town to the other without infringing the law.

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

By arrangement with African Theatres, Ltd.
MIDDLE EAST FILMS, LTD., *Present*

The Great English Actress
MARIE TEMPEST
In Association with
GRAHAM BROWNE
In a Repertoire of Famous "Tempest" Comedies.

Commencing: MONDAY, April 5th

BY POPULAR REQUEST
THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MARIE TEMPEST COMPANY
announce the following reduced prices for admission:—

STALLS $4.00 | DRESS CIRCLE $4.00
BOXES (for four persons) $24.00

BOOK NOW AT MOUTRIES.

Patrons who have already purchased tickets at former prices obtain the cash difference or extra seats, as required, at Moutries on presentation of ticket.

Management.....WILFRED COTTON

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE
NEW PROGRAMME
for
APRIL 4th and 5th.
PRESENTING
The Popular and enchanting
HAZEL DAWN
IN
CLARISSA
A Drama of Love and Social Intrigue

Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m.

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road

DAILY
PROGRAMME
JAPANESE Drama and Comedy

Amusements

Victoria Theatre
To-day, Sunday, April 4th
MATINEE at 3.15
SHOWING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and
MABEL NORMAND
in
"PUNCTURED ROMANCE"

To-night & To-morrow Night
and Matinee on Monday
GEORGE BEBAN
in
"HIS SWEETHEART"

APOLLO THEATRE
Wednesday, April 7th
THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
For The Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Budkin
The Jewish Operette-Dramatic Company
will stage the famous Comic operette
"LEND ME YOUR WIFE"
"BORG MIR DEIN WEIB"
Told in 3 Parts.
Admission $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00
THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES

ISIS THEATRE
Junction of N. Szechuen Rd. Exten. and Jukong Rd.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
April 5th, 6th and 7th
MARIE WALCAMP
in
The great romantic mystery serial
"THE RED GLOVE"
5th Episode: "At the mercy of a monster"
6th Episode: "The flames of death"
Thrills, excitement and suspense galore

Pathe's American Gazette

Harry Pollard in "ALL AT SEA"
"WIFFLES IN THE ALPS"

Matinee Today 3 p.m.
Marie Walcamp in
"THE RED GLOVE"
3rd and 4th Episodes
Tonight
FANNIE WARD
in
"THE CRY OF THE WEAK"

Two performances nightly, begins at 7:15 and 9:30
Prices: Box seat 50 cts. Dress Circle 40 cts. Stalls 30 cts.

AT THE **APOLLO** Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday, April 8th, 9th, 10th & 11th

A Goldwyn release and the season's prize melodramatic triumph! **REX BEACH'S** THRILLING MYSTERY A Story of Bogus Money and Honest Hearts **MELODRAMA**

"THE CRIMSON GARDENIA" with

OWEN MOORE—HEDA NOVA—TULLY MARSHAL, AND EDWIN STEVENS AND AN ALL-STAR CAST.

IT'S A DRAMA THAT GRIPS, THRILLS, HOLDS. IT DEPICTS EVERY HUMAN ELEMENT
HERE'S A PLAY REPLETE WITH SUSPENSE; THE KIND THAT WILL MAKE YOU SIT ON THE EDGE OF YOUR SEAT AND GASP
REX BEACH'S NEWEST CINEMATIC SENSATION Prices as Usual. Booking at Robinson's

To-day and To-morrow Matinee at 3 p.m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN AND MABEL NORMAND in "A DAY'S PLEASURE" "UPSTAIRS"

TO-NIGHT Charlie Chaplin in "A DAY'S PLEASURE" - MABEL NORMAND in "UPSTAIRS"

MONDAY and TUESDAY
The Management of the Apollo Theatre beg to inform patrons that as the theatre is engaged by the telepathist Mr. EUGENE RUBINI on Monday and Tuesday, there will be no picture show on these two days

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung**, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Monday, April 5**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Captain Gray, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, April 5**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours C. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangwah**, Captain J McArthur, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Monday, April 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Saiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, April 6**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. Outside Office Hours C. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, April 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, April 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Wednesday, April 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, April 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru**, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Thursday, April 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, April 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agent French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFILED & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Capt. Y. Yukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo Wharf on **April 4**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edward, will leave on **Monday, April 5**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SIWRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Tuesday, April 6**, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, April 8**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 10**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Toonan**, Captain C. Taylor, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain H. A. Walker, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, April 6**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Pasage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the S.S. **Burrumbeet** on **April 6**, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the S.S. **Kwangping**, on **April 7**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang**, Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on **Thursday, April 8**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 10**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77 Passage Telephone No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, April 10**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. **Shinyo Maru**, Capt. G. Kametaka, will be dispatched on Sunday, April 4. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA**, T. N. Alexander, Manger.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA, JAPAN PORTS, AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Str. **Amur Maru**, Capt. J. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai wharf on or about **April 10**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **April 13th**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Malwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight of Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
P. & O. B.I.	Mar. 28	Alacrity	Br. gun-boat
& P.	Apr. 1	Fushimi	Jap. gun-boat
B.N.B.	Mar. 26	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
Y. P. D. W.	Apr. 1	Monocacy	Am. gun-boat
1 C	Mar. 4	Uji	Jap. gun-boat

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 4	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Apr. 4	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 5	—	Boston, New York	Jason	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 5	—	San Francisco	West Cactus	Am.	S. & Dix.
Apr. 7	—	New York	Charlton Hall	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 7	—	New York	Gaelic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
Apr. 10	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 10	—	Los Angeles	West Hika	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
Apr. 11	—	Aacoma, etc.	Arama Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 14	—	Vancouver	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 14	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 15	—	Portland	Pawlett	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr. 15	—	New York	Luceric	Br.	Dou. & Co.
Apr. 17	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 19	—	New York	Genoa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 20	—	New York, Boston	Ben Salem	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr. 20	—	Seattle	West Ivan	Am.	A. T. Co.
Apr. 20	—	Seattle	Eidridge	Am.	Adl. Line
Apr. 20	—	Baltimore v. M'nean	West Kasson	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 23	—	San Francisco	West Niger	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 26	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 27	—	San Francisco	Higho	Br.	Dollar Co.
May 1	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
May 4	—	San Francisco	West Inskip	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 4	—	New Orleans	West Hembrie	Am.	S. & Dix
May 4	—	Baltimore v. Panama	West Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
May 5	—	Los Angeles	West Hemrod	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
May 6	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
May 6	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 7	—	New York	Tuscan Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
May 8	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
May 11	—	San Francisco	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
May 17	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
May 19	—	Seattle	West Jester	Am.	A. T. Co.
May 19	—	Baltimore	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix.
May 20	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 22	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	N. Y. v. Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
May 25	—	San Francisco	West Cahokia	Am.	S. & Dix
May 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 30	—	Baltimore v. M'nean	West Boro	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 4	—	New Orleans	Editor	Am.	S. & Dix
June 5	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 10	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 15	—	Seattle	Stanley	Am.	A. T. Co.
June 19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 12	—	Seattle	Maquan	Am.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 7	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 10	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 11	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 13	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 20	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr. 7	—	Liverpool	K. Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7	—	A'dam, L'don, H'burg	Euryplus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 9	—	Marseilles, London	Khiva	Br.	M.M. & C.
Apr. 9	—	Calcutta	Gregory Apcar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Apr. 13	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M. M. Co
Apr. 21	—	London	Professor	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 22	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	London	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 22	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	4.00	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Apr. 23	—	Trieste	Innsbruck	Ital.	Dod. & Co.
Apr. 23	—	London	Nore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Apr. 25	—	London	C. of Norwith	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 25	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 25	—	London	Gleniffer	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 26	—	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 1	—	Marseilles	Armand Rene	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May 3	—	Liverpool	Wakasa M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 5	—	London	Kazembe	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 6	—	Liverpool	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
May 6	—	A'dam, L'don, H'burg	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	—	R'dam, Hamburg	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May 15	—	Java	Tjiliwong	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May 20	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.
May 20	—	Scandinavia	Siam	Dan.	E.A.Co.
May 22	—	London	Glenade	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June 1	—	Marseilles	Cardillere	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June 6	—	Scandinavia	Asia	Dan.	E. A. Co.
June 30	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 11	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 5	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 5	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co
Apr. 6	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 6	—	Manila, Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 6	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 6	1.00	Hongkong, Canton	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 8	2.00	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 10	10.00*	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S
Apr. 16	—	Manila, Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 26	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 6	1.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 6	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 6	—	Chefoo, Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 6	—	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	Br.	K.M.A.
Apr. 7	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Apr. 8	2.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 9	2.00	Tsingtau, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 10	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 10	10.00*	Tsingtau	Tean	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 4	noon	Wuhu	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 5	11.00*	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B & S.
Apr. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are equal at noon and midnight).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
0 34	9 3	0 50	8 2

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides), Aproximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
11	54		

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
7 14 p.m.	5 55 a.m.	5 46	6 20	5 1	7 5

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For April 30.00 in.
76.20 mm.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "TATUNG" .....sails midnight, April 6th.
S.S. "WUCHANG" .....sails midnight, April 7th.
S.S. "POYANG" .....sails midnight, April 8th.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" .....sails April 6th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "CHEKIANG" .....sails April 8th,

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "ICHANG" .....sails April 6th, 1 p.m.
S.S. "SINKIANG" ..... Via Amoy, April 8th, daylight.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... Via Swatow, April 10th, daylight

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "TEAN" .....sails April 10th,

FOR ANTUNG

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....sails March 6th, at 11 a.m. Wednesday and Friday.

FOR NEWCHWANG
The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
French Bund.

Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	April 1	April 3

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NEW YORK via PANNAMA Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York
*AMUR MARU ..... 15,000 I. Hamada, April 8 April 10

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
ARABIA MARU ... 18,000 T. Saito, April 12 April 13

FOR HONGKONG
AFRICA MARU .... 18,000 H. Yamamoto, May 11 May 12

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen).
KOHOKU MARU .... 5,000 M. Tsubaki, April 1 April 3

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
*KEELUNG MARU ... 3,000 Y. Fukami, April 2 April 4.
Passage to Europe or America will not be booked at this port

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai. Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE

S.S. ELDRIDGE	Sails about April 20th
S.S. CITY OF SPOKANE	Sails about May 10th
S.S. EDMORE	Sails about May 22nd

FOR PORTLAND

S.S. PAWLETT	Sails about April 15th
S.S. COAXET	Sails about May 8th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, General Agent
GEO. A. HEYBURN. Asst. Gen. Agent

Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 1471.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83. Szechuen Road

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Apr. 24	S.S. Colombia	Apr. 6
S.S. Venezuela	May 22	S.S. Venezuela	May 1
S.S. Ecuador	June 19	S.S. Ecuador	May 29

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai about	Leave for San Francisco
WEST NIGER	In port	April 23
WEST INSKIP	April 8	May 4

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
WEST KASSON .....April 20
WEST BORO ..... May 30

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
SHINYO MARU ..... April 4, 1920
KOREA MARU ..... May 6, 1920
TENYO MARU ..... May 27, 1920

FOR HONGKONG
TENYO MARU ..... May 13, 1920

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Trieste and Venice
Next sailings:—
*S.S. "INNBRUCK" about 22nd April
*Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone Central 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
*S.S. "CHINA" ..... MAY 17th
S.S. "NILE" ..... MAY 18th
S.S. "NANKING" ..... JUNE 5th
*Will omit Yokohama and Honolulu
†S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NILE" ..... MAY 5th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... MAY 7th
S.S. "NANKING" ..... MAY 23rd

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	April 22
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 26

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

For Portsaid, Marseilles and Liverpool, via ports.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

WAKASA MARU	12,500	Capt. M. Goto,	Beginning of May

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

KATORI MARU	21,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	April 17
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 6

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

GENOA MARU	13,000	Capt. K. Ogura,	April 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	April 10
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	April 13
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	April 20

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	April 11

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Sasaki,	April 7
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Shinomiya,	April 10
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	April 14
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. T. Kusano,	April 17

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. R. Tozawa,	May 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	April 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	May 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 23

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

	WEST BOUND arrive Shanghai	EAST BOUND leave Shanghai
WEST IVAN		April 20
WEST JESTER	April 16	May 19
STANLEY	May 14	June. 15
MAQUAN	June 11	July 12

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
AGENTS
53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

CHINA-AUSTRALIA STEAMSHIP CO.

Sailing to Australian Ports from Hongkong Via Manila and Sandakan

Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Trans-Shipments to New Zealand and South Sea Islands.

The up-to-date steamship

"Victoria" - - - - - - about May 15th
"Gabo" - - - - - - about June 10th

(*Cargo only)

SPECIAL SAILING FROM SHANGHAI.

S. S. HWAH-PING

leaves Shanghai for above ports

On April 10th (Definite)

Steamers fitted throughout with electricity, all up-to-date equipment for passengers' comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine. Wireless.

For particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

The Wing On Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.
AGENTS
Tel. Cent. 2727 Chekiang & Nanking Roads.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "KHIVA" 9th April
S.S. "NORE" 23rd April

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
DILWARA about 13th April

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" 9th April

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 28th April.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

CPOS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Emp. of Asia	Apr. 10	*Emp. of Russia	Apr. 26
Emp. of Russia	May 8	†Emp. of Japan	May 17
Emp. of Japan	May 29	*Via Manila	
Monteagle	June 10	† To Hongkong direct.	

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD

ATLANTIC SERVICE
Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.

For Fares, Tickets
and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund Shanghai,
Telephone, Central 181	Telephone, Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Amalgamated with
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. NEW YORK
GREEN STAR LINE NEW YORK
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
Elkhorn*	Apr. 4	Elkhorn*	May 11
West Segovia†	Apr. 17	Brave Couer†	May 15
Brave Couer†	Apr. —	West Himrod*	May 25
West Ivis†	Apr. —	West Cahokia*	May 25
West Himrod*	Apr. 25	West Ivis†	May 30
West Cahokia*	Apr. 30		

(If inducement offers)

* San Francisco † Seattle

Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada

ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
West Moreland*	Apr. 30	West Moreland*	May 4
West Hembrie	April 30	Hembrie†	" 4
Eurana*	May 15	Eurana*	" 19
Editor†	May 30	Editor†	June 4
and Fortnightly		and Fortnightly	

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
FOR THE FAR EAST,
Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, VICE-PRES.

SHANGHAI OFFICE
7, Jinkee Road.
Tel. Central 2557.
J. S. EMENS, AGENT

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

S. S. "BEN SALEM" .....April 20

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON
Via Panama

Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and further particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

Shipping Items

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday and is due at Woosung early this morning. The inbound passengers is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock. The Shinyo sails for Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco this evening and the outgoing passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at two o'clock.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The B. I. s.s. Gregory Apcar from Calcutta, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru was expected to leave Moji on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura Maru was expected to leave Moji on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara from Bombay, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai this morning and is due in Shanghai next Wednesday.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will be despatched from the S. M. R. Whangpoo Wharf for Marseilles via ports of usual call on April 23 at 4 p.m. Passengers may embark at the Wharf from 2 p.m. on the day of departure. Heavy baggage must reach the Company's Office not later than noon on April 22.

The G.L. m-v. Glenluce from London, left Colombo for Penang, Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai last Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Somali which sailed from Shanghai on February 9, arrived in London on March 29.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore from London, is expected to leave Hongkong next Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday morning, April 10.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Hongkong and Canton yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Wanchow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf on Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Banyei Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Rhesus from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia is expected to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan on Tuesday morning and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf.

The K. M. A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on April 1.

The B. I. s.s. Gregory Apcar from Calcutta, left Hongkong 7 a.m. Saturday and is expected to arrive Shanghai on Tuesday morning, April 6.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board th T. K. K. s.s. Shinyo Maru wil leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, April 6, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

Friday, April 9, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Reports

2.—The depression has disappeared on the Pacific; a now low center takes shape between Chihli and Shantung; pressure highest in N Japan. Variable and light breezes everywhere. Rain in the Yangtsze Valley. Mist or fog on the coast between Shantung and Formosa.

3.—Weather overcast, but improved. The pressure is rising. The breeze has been backing to W.

AERO MOTOR GUN INVENTED

NEW TYPE OF CANNON IS PART OF PLANE'S ENGINE

New York, February 29.—The Army Air Service yesterday authorised the Wright Aeronautical Corporation to make public the invention of an airplane cannon motor which, while driving the plane in flight, automatically fires in rapid succession shells an inch and a half in diameter and weighing a pound each. According to the specifications, the engine is a modification of the 300 horsepower Hispano Suiza motor which was used with such great success in the World War. A 37 millimeter automatic cannon is arranged so as to lie along the inside of the propeller shaft, the muzzle projecting through the hub of the propeller. Two machine guns are attached to the same motor, all being operated by the engine.

This type of airplane ordnance is possible only because it is part of the engine, according to the makers. It is designed to pierce armored airplanes, tanks, submarines and dirigibles.

"The value of this motor in aerial combat is readily seen," said John R. Cautley, of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. "It gives the pilot a greater fighting capacity, as heretofore with only a machine gun or two for offensive or defensive purposes he had but a small chance of successfully attacking armored implements of war except with bombs. With his engine aiding in pumping bullets capable of piercing thick armor he can do effective work in combatting the enemy. Using this kind of ammunition it would be almost impossible to miss an airplane within range of the cannon."

One of the motors will be exhibited at the aircraft exposition, which opens in the 75 Regiment Armory next Saturday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

S. S. METHVEN

Will leave Shanghai on or about 14th April

FOR

VANCOUVER

via

Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

For bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to

P. A. COX, Agent,
Cor. Peking and Yuenmingyuen Roads, Shanghai.
Tel. Central 181.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	2	Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	2		Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec.	4	River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	6	Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec.	16	Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	25		Kanling	Chi.	
Dec.	25		Newchow		
Dec.	31		Hungfok	Chi.	
Jan.	15		Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Jan.	21	Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	24		Saintan		
Feb.	3	Japan	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	5	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb.	15	River ports	Tahchuen	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	18	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix.
Mar.	3		Hwahjah	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	6	Wuhu	Simferopol	Br.	
Mar.	11		Hwahwu	Chi.	C. G. S. S. A.
Mar.	13	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Mar.	15	Japan	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	
Mar.	19	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar.	22		Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
Mar.	22	Hankow	Yemura Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Mar.	22	Swatow	Cuzco	Ital.	S. & Dix.
Mar.	23	Chinwangtao	Providence	Br.	K.M.A.
Mar.	23	River ports	Wooling Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar.	24		Astrakan	Br.	A.P. Co.
Mar.	26	Japan	Tungus	Rus.	S. H. & Co.
Mar.	26	Tientsin	Nancy Moller	Chi.	M. & Co.
Mar.	28	River ports	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar.	31		Gaelic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
Mar.	31	Java ports	Tjibodas	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Mar.	31	Trieste	Innsbruck	Ital.	Dod. & Co.
Mar.	31		Br. Empress	Br.	A. P. Co.
Mar.	31	Cruise	Taihsing	Chi.	Customs
Apr.	1	Tientsin	Kwangtee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	1	Tsingtau	Shinfoo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	1	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Apr.	1	River ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr.	2	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr.	2	Hankow	Tsecangtah 2	Am.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Apr.	2	Japan	Hirano Maru	Jap	M.B.K.
Apr.	2	Japan	Nisshu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Apr.	2	Tsingtau	Fuso Maru	Jap.	H.H. Co.
Apr.	2	Chinwangtao	Fusan Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr.	2	Japan	Sakurajima M.	Jap.	M. S. K.
Apr.	2	River ports	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	2	River ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr.	2	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	2	Japan	Satanta	Br.	A.P. Co.
Apr.	2	Dairen	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr.	2	Japan	Milkesan M.	Jap.	
Apr.	3	Swatow	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	3	Dairen	Daihakushin M.	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Apr.	3		Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	3	Manila	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	3	River ports	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	3	Japan	K. Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	3	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	3	Hongkong	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	3	Tsingtau	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Apr.	3	Liverpool	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Apr.	3	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	3	Swatow	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	3	Dairen	Daihakushin M.	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Apr.	3		Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	3	Manila	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	3	River ports	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	3	Japan	K. Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	3	Hongkong	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	3	Hongkong	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Apr.	3	Tsingtau	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	3	Liverpool	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr.	3	River ports	Tehhsing	Chi.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Apr.	3	River ports	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	3	River ports	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	3	Japan	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	3	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	3	Japan	Kaijo Maru	Jan.	S. Shokai
Apr.	3	Tientsin, ports	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	3	Tientsin, ports	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	3	Cruise	U.S.S. Quiros		
Apr.	3	Cruise	Toba	Jap.	
Apr.	3	Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	3	S. H'kong. C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	3	Newchwang, ports	Hunah	Br.	B. & S
Apr.	3	Amoy, Swatow	Hothow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	3	Chefoo, Newchwang	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	3	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Due

Chenan, *Tsingtau*	Apr.	8
Colombia, *San Francisco*	Aug.	6
Dilwara, *Bombay*	Apr.	7
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Apr.	7
Hacan, *Wenchow*	Apr.	7
Hsinfung, *Hankow*	Apr.	10
Hsinming, *Tientsin*	Apr.	5
Hwahlee, *Hankow*	Apr.	10
Hwahta, *Hankow*	Apr.	5
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Apr.	6
Kobe Maru, *Dairen*	Apr.	8
Kumano Maru, *Japan*	Apr.	4
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Apr.	7
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	Apr.	4
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Apr.	9
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Apr.	8
Nore, *London*	Apr.	10
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Apr.	10
Poyang, *Hankow*	Apr.	7
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	5
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Apr.	4
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Apr.	4
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	5
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Apr.	5
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	8
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	10
Tatung, *Hankow*	Apr.	4
Taishun, *Hongkong*	Apr.	5
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Apr.	5
Wakanoura Maru, *Japan*	Apr.	4
Woosung, *Hankow*	Apr.	9
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	Apr.	7
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	Apr.	7

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Apr. 4
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Apr. 10

For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Khiva Apr. 8

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 6

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia Apr. 6

From Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara Apr. 7

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 4

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Tungchow: Dr. Farrant Garrett; for Nanking: Mr. John; for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. H. Baker and 2 children, Mrs. Buenter and 2 children, Messrs. G. Highfield, A. L. Struthers, N. Hansell, C. Hilderbrand, P. S. Grant, W. Garrett, W. Davies Colley.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Misses M. Benjamin, Ber. Jamin, Mrs. Scott Mrs. Carmichael and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Kueichow for Hongkong: Capt. Kent, Capt. Sidney Smith. Messrs. Homanoff, Seaber.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Chefoo: Mr. Sondhein; for Tientsin: Mr. Carmichael.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Edkins and child, Capt. and Mrs. Porthos, 2 B. "Class" Naval Ratings, Messrs. J. W. Baldwin, B. Henderson.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen for Ningpo: Messrs. Fiori, Grobois, Bergougnous, F. L. Smith, F. A. Bowen.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Hangsang from Hongkong: Messrs. Snow, Geninson.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Messrs. McKee, Holborrow, Mrs. Carlelege.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Nanking: Mr. and Mrs. A. E. J. Wood.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Chipman, Misses M. E. Converse, M. Day, Mrs. M. Fox, Mrs. F. E. Forgie, Mrs. L. Gilman, Mrs. E. W. Higgins, Miss J. W. Laing, Mrs. J. M. Martin, Messrs. J. S. Chipman, Chang Yat-jun, M. G. Derwiduce, J. G. Hanes, E. H. Rigge, W. M. States.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

AUCTION INDEX

WEDNESDAY, April 7th.—Excellent Office Furniture and Sundries at 18 The Bund at 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, April 9th.—Superior new Household Furniture and Accessories in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 10th.—Postage Stamps, a superb lot including China, Ceylon, Pence, Straits, Hongkong, Kiaochow, etc., at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 19th.—Superior and Substantial Household Furniture at 183 Bubbling Well Road.

SATURDAY, April 24th.—A fine collection of Postage Stamps at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 26th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Requisites at 100 Route Ferguson.

TUESDAY, April 27th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Effects at 550 Rue de Siccawei.

REMOVAL NOTICE

HARVEY'S ADVERTISING AGENCY
removed from 11a Nanking Road
to
9 EZRA ROAD (over Schiller & Co.) 'Phone C. 4208

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN SHANGHAI

WOODEN HUTS and HOUSES

For Sale

Canadian

1.—One 3-roomed Hut 16 feet x 20 feet $1,600 net c. i. f. Shanghai.
2.—One 4-roomed Hut 24 feet x 22 feet $2,300 net c. i. f. Shanghai.
3.—One 5-roomed Hut 22 feet x 30 feet $2,900 net c. i. f. Shanghai.
4.—One 5-roomed Hut 24 feet x 38 feet $3,500 net c. i. f. Shanghai.
5.—One 10-roomed House 28 feet x 40 feet with Bath, Pantry and Wash Room $6,500 net c. i. f. Shanghai.

Ready for delivery within two months from date.

For particulars apply to:—

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & CO.
26A Canton Road, Shanghai.
28816

New Steel Rails

Anyone interested in securing prompt shipment from America of 950 tons of new 35-pound steel rails, communicate Monday with Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.
28827

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 346 5 Peking Road.

R. Consolato General D'Italia

La Cancelleria di questo R. Consolato Generale sara chiusa al Publico Venerdi, Sabato & Lunedi il 2, 3 e 5 Aprile rispettivamente.

G. DE ROSSI,
R. Console Generale.

The Offices of the Consulate-General will be closed to the Public on Friday, Saturday and Monday, April 2nd, 3rd and 5th respectively.

G. DE ROSSI,
28817 Consul General.

Mow Woo Cheong Oil Mill

茂和昌油廠

ZAU KIA DOO, SHANGHAI.

We beg to announce that we are specialists in the sale of Ground-nut Oil and Ground-nut Cake of the best qualities, which are produced, by our expert methods, from first-class unshelled ground-nuts. Your patronage will be cordially welcomed and all orders promptly executed.

Head Wholesale and Business Offices: 1 Tientsin Road, Shanghai: Phone C. 3575.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 23

HEIDSIECK'S
MONOPOLE
(RED TOP)
THE CHAMPAGNE MOST FAVOURED
THE MOST FAVOURED CHAMPAGNE
THE BEST-KNOWN CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD IS
HEIDSIECK'S
MONOPOLE
(RED TOP)
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
China, Japan, Korea, Formosa Etc.

The New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ld.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ld., will be held in the Board Room (2nd floor) of Messrs. Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ld., No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 14th day of April, 1920, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the Extraordinary Resolutions as contained in the Notice forwarded to Shareholders.

And notice is hereby also given that should the said Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1920, at the same time and place.

The Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 14th April, 1920, both days inclusive.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Office not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. A. SKINNER,
28818 Secretary.

BIRTH

STEWART: In March, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stewart, at Atlantic, Massachusetts, a daughter, Priscilla Stewart (By cable).
23826

CERCLE SPORTIF FRANCAIS

The Committee have appointed Messrs. Seth, Mancell & Co., 7 Avenue Edouard VII, the Club's Accountants, to whom all outstanding accounts due by the Club should be sent.

P. TISSEAU
28799 Hon. Treasurer.

LOST

Bill of Lading No. 173 Marked

T A S K I

for 7 cases Dyed Cotton Twill, ex s/s Kokura Maru, voyage No. 7 from Osaka, on the 24th March, 1920. This original Bill of Lading having been lost, the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, as the cargo has only been taken delivery of on the duplicate.

TAKISADA & CO.,
No. 5 Siking Road.
28784

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail.
Tel. C. 2175

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 25

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1893)
SHANGHAI

ALL MAKES OF
TYPEWRITERS
FOR SALE AND HIRE

REPAIR WORK

Year Contracts a Specialty

New Standand Fox, Model 24, Complete Mex. $125

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Phone Central 4778 SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai Cable Add.: Mackbauck

When you need a new Storage Battery, there are two vital things to be considered — the *quality* of the battery and the *service* back of it.

Prest-O-Lite is the battery for you.

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MARIE TEMPEST ADVENT

As Messrs. Moutrie & Co. will be closed for the Easter holidays, the plans will be open at the Lyceum Theatre box office on Friday, 2nd, Saturday, 3rd, and Monday, 5th April, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We beg to notify the Public and our customers that we have removed our offices from No. 52, Bubbling Well Road to The Ben Building first floor Rooms No. 8A., 8B., 8C., and BD., No. 25, Avenue Edward VII, with occupation from the 6th April, 1920.

THE FRANCO-ASIATIC TRADING CO.,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1920,
28793

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS
For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that Mr. Norman Hubert Rutherford has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

W. G. WORCESTER & CO.
Stock & Share Brokers.
No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai,
April 2nd, 1920.
28789

The International Recreation Club

SPECIAL ENTRY

The Derby Cup
will take place on the 22nd May, 1920.

ENTRIES for this event close at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, 6th April, 1920, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road. Entry Forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 26th March, 1920.
28770

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

62nd MEETING.
3rd and 5th April, 1920.
(Saturday and Monday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m. Sharp, Daily.

Members and Owners are requested to wear their respective Badges.

Entrance Tickets:—$1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.

Special Trains:—11.50 a.m. and 12.25 p.m.

Special Car Service:—Motor Cars will leave The Central Garage Co., No. 2a, Jinkee Road, every minute from noon.

Tiffins and Refreshments will be served at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
28710.

NOTICE

S.S. "PAWLET" from Portland

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchants' Central Wharf on Tuesday, April 6th, at 2:30 p.m., when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulson and Bayes-Davy, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Agent.
28761

NOTICE

S.S. "ELDRIDGE" from Seattle

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf, on Tuesday, April 6th, at 10:00 a.m., when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulson and Bayes-Davy, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Agent.
28761

OFFICE, ETC., WANTED

OFFICES REQUIRED, five or six rooms, not later than July. Modern building preferred. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS. 28747.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, modern five or six-roomed house in French-town. Apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS. 28812 A.4.

WANTED to rent, medium size house with first-class modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished. French concession or western district. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS. 28821 A.7.

MISCELLANEOUS

PARTNER WANTED: Mechanical engineer wishes to meet partner for operating good profitable shop. Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS. 28780 A. 4

NEUTRAL, with $5,000 or $10,000 capital, wants a position as partner in a good running business. Please apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS. 28788 A. 4

WANTED to rent, during the summer months, one or two tennis courts in the western district. Apply to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS. 28743 A. 7

HOUSE-BOAT wanted for April 10-11th and 17-18th. For five people. Reply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED to rent, by a young lady, a centrally located unfurnished room with bath, with or without board. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS. 28822 A.7.

By American woman, single, employed, room with private bath in central or down-town district. Advertiser does not keep personal servants or wish to do laundrying in room. Apply to Box 474, THE CHINA PRESS. 28824 A.6.

APARTMENTS

TO LET
From April 15th, a furnished frontroom with verandah and bathroom. Apply No. 14 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. No. 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board - Residence
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, from April 1st, a comfortable attic-flat, comprising two large rooms, a small room, modern bathroom, and large landing. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, with board, Large, Nicely Furnished Room with bathroom attached. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace.

TO LET, furnished room with board, private bath, good locality. Please apply 28 Carter Road. 28813.

TO LET, with board, in western addition, on tramway lines, a large comfortable furnished room with bath and verandah, southern exposure. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS. 28815.

TO LET, nicely furnished room, with bathroom attached, suitable for two persons. Apply 36 Quinsan Road. 28829 A.4.

NEATLY furnished front room with modern bath attached. Private home. Suitable for two men or married couple. Excellent cooking. Convenient to French Park and trams. Terms reasonable. Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS. 28808 A. 4.

TO LET, attic of three rooms, with bathroom attached. Apply 30 Medhurst Road. 28786 A. 4

NICELY furnished rooms to let, with board, use of telephone, etc. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road West 1473. 28706 A. 6

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a lady secretary with knowledge of French and stenography, French or English. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS. 28807 A.6.

MEN WANTED who desire to learn Architecture, Mining, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Steam Engineering, etc. To begin studying only necessary to read simple English. We teach you entire profession from first lesson in Arithmetic. Request explanation of our method. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Nanking Road.

COMPETENT stenographer wanted by large British firm. Please apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS. 28804 A. 6.

FOREIGN nurse or amah wanted for nine months journey to America. Remuneration by arrangement. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS. 28796 A. 4

EXPERIENCED mechanical draughtsman wanted daily after office hours, from 5.30 till 7.30. Reply with terms per hour, to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS. 28745 A. 4

WANTED, either Britisher or American to control hardware department of an American firm of manufacturers' representative. Must understand the business and be energetic. Good salary to the right man. Apply (in confidence) to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS. 28735 A. 6

PROFESSIONAL

ENGLISH lessons by a qualified English gentleman teacher. New and easy method. Apply 9 Ezra Road (top flat). 28810 A.4.

A gentleman requires lessons in Russian, a few times each week. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS. 28683 A.4.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road. 28765

SITUATIONS WANTED

An American with wide commercial and engineering experience, will shortly be disengaged. 21 years residence abroad. Russia 15, England 5, China 1. Complete command of Russian, some knowledge of German. Business in America preferred. Apply to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS. 28814.

AMERICAN-CHINESE requires employment as accountant, shipping clerk, salesman, engineer or general office assistant. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS. 28823 A.8.

EMPLOYERS: Simplify the "Man Wanted" problem by training your own employees for more responsible positions. We have 287 complete courses of practical training. Encourage employees to study in spare time. Ask us to tell you about our "Employers' Co-operative Plan." Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 110 Nanking Road.

AN EXPERIENCED compradore wants to join a realiable import or export firm. Apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS. 28803 A. 9.

CERTIFICATED English nurse (30) open for immediate engagement no objection to outport. Apply to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS 28801 A. 4

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

WANTED, a three-roomed office, if possible also godown space near at hand. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS. 28787 A. 4

OFFICE WANTED by engineering firm, three to five rooms, as soon as possible. Must be central. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS 28794 A. 4

WANTED immediately, offices to rent, consisting of at least nine large rooms, adequately lighted for draughtsmen. For particulars, Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS. 28795 A. 4

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, one Commercial Geography and China Gazetteer, one set Encyclopedia Britannica 29 volumes complete, 11th edition, bound in half-leather and printed on India paper, good as new. Any reasonable offer accepted. Owner going home. Apply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS. 28823.

FOR SALE, a Monarch light-touch visible typewriter, just overhauled and equipped with new platen and paper feed-rollers. Has been used only by owner and is in first-class condition in every respect. May be inspected at 4 Minghong Road. Price $100 cash. 28820 A.7.

WANTED second-hand side-car for Indian motor-cycle, must be in good running order. Apply to Box 475, THE CHINA PRESS. 28825. A.4.

FOR SALE. We have received a large consignment of twist drills manufactured by the Standard Tool Co., Union Twist Drill Co., and Cleveland Twist Drill Co., in sizes from 3/64" to 1½", which will be sold at attractive prices. Apply to B. Dieden and Co., Ltd., 3 Jinkee Road. 28452

A BEAUTIFUL tone Bluthner medium grand piano for sale practically new. Owner going home. Price Tls. 800 only. A rare opportunity to music-lover. For inspection, please Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, kodak camera, No. 3A, postcard size, with Tessar lens and optimo or similar shutter. New or secondhand. Lowest price to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS. 28779 A.

FOR SALE, several new, low-priced, two-seater motor cars, in perfect running condition. Prices below motor-cycle cost. Economical upkeep. For prices and full particulars, address to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS. 28768 A. 7

Six cylinder, seven-passenger Studebaker, in excellent condition, recently painted, spare tire and spot light. A good buy at $2,000. Address American Post Office, Box 803. 28767

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Secrets Behind the Scenes in the Grand Opera

Mlle. Amazar, the Pretty Soprano and the Sweetheart of the Russian Baritone Baklanoff, Tells More of Her Experiences and Observations Among the Singers

Georges Baklanoff, the Baritone of the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

By Mlle. Elvira Amazar
(In an Interview.)

WHY has the phrase "as impossible as a grand opera prima donna" become a synonym for unreasonableness, childish willfulness, preposterous whims and monstrous egotism?

I know and I will explain.

Grand opera is the most selfish of the arts and professions. That is the reason why those who live in its atmosphere do things that appal citizens of the ordinary, balanced world. It is not their fault; they cannot escape it.

The life of the singer, ever creating characters of romance, becomes a realm in which the artist himself is king. He regards everyone who ventures within its bounds as an interloper; anyone who dares to cross his will as an arch intruder. In the strangely refracted vision created by the proscenium arch even the wife of a great star becomes an inconsiderable creature.

The life of the grand opera artist is one that tends ever toward the expression of individuality. He succeeds according as he supplements his training by originality. His life becomes an aria of staccato fs. The sentences heard oftenest about an opera house are "I will" and "I won't."

It is necessary that the artist express his individuality strongly often to live. The struggle in the world of song is as fierce as in the world of business. It is so; it must be so; but out of it grow conditions almost intolerable to the outsider or to the semi-outsider.

One characteristic that I have noted a thousand times as I have followed the fortunes of grand opera artists is that they are extremely careful of money. To use the bald term—they are stingy. There is a reason for this, as there is a reason for everything. They are, in one respect, marvellously clear-sighted. They know they cannot sing always. They estimate that their singing years are few. They calculate that their singing life is the comparatively brief one of twenty years. Before that they are mere students. After that they are memories; their voices are ghosts of what they once were. Therefore they reason that it behooves them to save during their two-score of profitable years.

They save in strange ways. Realizing that it is necessary, as you say in America, to "put up a front," they live in good hotels. But many of them live in very small rooms in very big hotels. They receive their guests in the hotel drawing rooms, which are imposing affairs—all shining chandeliers and slim-legged, gilded furniture and heavy brocade curtains. They look and behave very well against this background. And no one knows that they sleep and dress in some slit in the wall on the top floor.

Having acquired this setting, they help solve the food problem in two ways. They turn up their coat collars and seek the cheapest of dairy lunch places or they cook their meals in their rooms. Passing through the halls our nostrils are assailed by whiffs of edible delicacies or indelicacies. Near the room of a baritone my nostrils have taken in the unmistakable odor of tripe. Or as I pressed the elevator bell I have inhaled the pungent sauce preparing to cover a dish of spaghetti.

You would be astonished at the little two-cent tricks of parsimony of some of the great opera stars.

Sometimes the hotel proprietors do not know of this infraction of their laws. Maids and bellboys are sympathetic with artists whose names are large on the billboards or in newspaper type. They do not report these odors of unbiest cookery. Plain, everyday folk who are fellow guests regard the measure as an idiosyncrasy of genius. And they do not report it as they would if plain John Smith or Mary Brown were thus guilty. And if the proprietor himself discovers the infraction he seems to wink at it. He does not want to seem churlish to these favorites of the gods. He smiles and affects not to notice the aroma of onions or garlic on the twelfth floor of his hostelry.

Some of the grand opera stars who earn enormous sums spend according to the amount of their incomes. Galli-Curci does and so does Rosa Raisa. For them, sable coats and goura feathers. But they are the exception. Most singers thatch their roofs well against the rainy season.

The men do not manifest this in their clothing. They know that the public expects that they will wear good clothes as surely as that they live at good hotels. And one must not disappoint the public from which he derives his profits. He dresses well, but he counts the pennies which he doles to the women of his family. He hates to give up money. In fact, he won't give up money.

Let me tell you here a little of my family history. My father was the owner of valuable mines in Siberia. I was born in that terrible land. When I was four years old the workmen in the mines struck. They killed my father and mother one night. Because I was so little and slept so soundly throughout the tragedy they spared my life. The manager of the mine took me back to Russia with his family. I was placed in a convent in Dresden. My fortune of a million rubles was invested for me.

I met Georges Baklanoff, the baritone, the first year of the war. For the first year of our life together I received a large income. The second year it was less; the third year scarcely anything. The last two years it has been nothing.

My money was in the National Bank of Moscow. My family jewels, diamonds and sapphires and rubies, were there also. I have heard that the Bolsheviki broke open and looted the vaults in which were those treasures. My mind staggered at first at the thought. Yet I have humbly come to understand that his love for me seemed to grow less after my remittances from Russia ceased. I should be happy to believe otherwise, but I caution.

Ah, yes! The land of grand opera is the kingdom of selfishness. Because the reign of self is turbulent, grand opera marriages are seldom lasting and never happy. Consider your own prima donna, Lillian Nordica. In Europe they talk of that gifted woman's three marriages. The first was romantic. All marriages in grand opera are romantic at the beginning. But theirs was a tempestuous life.

Her husband made an ascent in a balloon. He never came back. His body was not found. There was much speculation at the time as to whether the adventurous young American, pioneer balloonist, had not chosen to be lost and had adopted another name.

Her second marriage, that to Zoltan Doehme, was brief and unhappy. Her last, to George W. Young, a prominent banker, was outwardly smooth as a Summer sea. Yet she left her money to her sisters. And what remained of her wealth was the cause of litigation between her husband and sisters.

In connection with the personal peculiarities of operatic artists I like to recall the delightful compliments that were exchanged between Emma Trentini, the attractive little prima donna, and the great Enrico Caruso some years ago. Caruso certainly has the conceit, the liking for strong smelling delicacies cooked in odd corners that is so characteristic of the profession.

Trentini imagined that she was engaged to the great tenor and confided her happiness to the world. When some one asked how she expected to accomplish the difficult feat of holding the tenor's affections, she exclaimed:

"Me, Trentini, hold this Monsieur Caruso's love?

"But it is Monsieur Caruso who must hold my love. Mine, do you see? I, Trentini, can get many other husbands. But where can Monsieur Caruso get him another Trentini? Pah! I sing to him by the seashore. I fear not the salt air. I flirt with him, I laugh at him, I eat his bonbons on the Wednesday and Saturday evenings. In short, I cause this Monsieur Caruso much happiness."

Signor Caruso, however, did not agree with Mlle. Trentini that he was engaged to her, and he is reported as saying contemptuously of her:

"She reminds me of a peanut; she is only a cake of soap."

To this compliment from her fellow artist Mlle. Trentini replied as follows:

"Caruso never use much soap. When we sang together in opera he make love to me. He hold me in his arms and he sing. When I sing he whisper so none but I could hear—he whisper his love. His voice make me forget his greasy appearance and his lack of soap with plenty of hot water.

"On stage and off he tell me many times he love me and he want me to be mother to his two boys. When my mind was full of his divine voice I consent. Now he say I'm a peanut and only a cake of soap!

"Was ever man so fickle like Caruso? He swear he love only me. Every time I see him he tell me his love, but when I am away he say I'm a peanut and a cake of soap. Take care, Caruso, you lose your voice and you may sell peanuts on street corner and use soap—much soap.

"Caruso—Caruso—!—I forget him. I forget his voice. I forget his boys. I forget his stage kisses—I forget him all except he is fat, conceited, fickle and flighty. I'm glad I found him out in time. Grand voice—divine voice, but what a husband he would make!"

This courteous, well-bred persiflage was several years ago. Caruso is now happily married to a charming woman; and, of course, the soap recrimination was absurd.

What can you expect to become of a man who is publicly kissed by scores of foolish women and smothered with bewildering flatterers? Probably the opera singer was a poor boy when he began life and the wealth and opportunities showered upon him are all the more disturbing.

I have read a remarkable revelation of how success in opera destroys domestic happiness and warps human nature. It was written by Mrs. Orville Harrold No. 1, the first wife of a clever tenor who enjoyed a very rapid career to success on the operatic stage. Mrs. Orville Harrold wrote:

"Oh, how happy we were when Orville was driving a coffin wagon in Muncie, Ind.!

"It was my husband's sudden rise to greatness and the flattery of prettier women than I which caused him to turn against me and to allow me to obtain a divorce decree. I am the mother of his children, but—he had to go his way. Still, I suppose it is the common fate of all wives of famous men, and I will become reconciled to it in a way.

"I have seen this outcome for several years, or vaguely felt it. Yet, that Summer, when he took me and the children to one of the northern Indiana lakes, he treated me as though we were newly married, and then I thought my suspicions were unfounded. For that brief time we were bride and groom again and the placid lake over whose waters we looked each morning seemed to me to be fairyland.

"I remember one morning specially, when he said to me, 'Look out there, Effie, at the sun rising in all its golden glory. Isn't that a sight for gods and men?' I was overcome by his reverent attitude toward nature. I do not remember what I said, so full of emotion was I, but I recall the memory of his sentiment, and, though parted from him, shall always remember that perfect hour in our lives.

"How can women forget such things! There are thousands of little things in the life of a man and woman together that she cannot forget—even if her husband does 'outgrow' her. That is the tragedy. If one could wipe out all the past, all memory of these exquisite moments of harmony, the struggles together, the triumphs—why, then, it wouldn't matter. But the past keeps coming up.

"'For better, for worse,' says the ceremony. There is so much that is better that it seems a shame to fall victim to the worst.

"Don't think that because I was the wife of a singer of international renown and have been given a divorce by him that I shall become despondent.

"But I wish Orville had never attained fame. When he was driving a coffin wagon in Muncie for the Muncie Casket Company, and our children were coming on, he was one of the best fathers anybody would want to know. Even now, I am not saying anything against him as a father, although Judge Van Atta should not have awarded the custody of our oldest child to him. Still, maybe it is better as it is—for the little girl is being given a good musical education in New York City by him, an advantage that I could not have given her, with my limited means. But as the mother of the brood, I'd like to have all my little chickens at home.

"We were married at Cowan, which is a village of about 100 inhabitants, six miles south of Muncie. There we struggled and planned for the future together, and were ideally happy in our poverty. One day Orville said to me, 'We are poor, but proud,' and I asked him, 'Why be proud of being poor?'

"Then he said, 'We won't always be poor. Some day I'll be famous and you shall dress in silks and satins.' I thought so, too—but one day I awoke to find him proud and famous and I and my children poor. You see the prophesy came out, but it was split up.

"It is not fair to accuse so many wives of not 'growing' with their husbands. What do they mean by growing? I have three children and I am still young. I have been a good mother and the energy I needed to expend before the children came and after they came left me little time for anything else. Certainly I did not have time to learn the tricks that would have made me one of the higher circle into which Orville grew. The women there did not have time to have babies or to bring up children.

"It is very difficult to understand what men mean by 'growing.' I can think of many situations in which what a man calls growth would be called backsliding by a woman. For instance, a man moving into an unaccustomed and brilliant society would be charmed by the modes of dress and conversation of those he meets. He would learn to talk in the same way, to think in the same way. His wife, busy with the children or her home, would not have time to acquire this style of conversation. If that man had really grown, he would be able to be interested in and enjoy both lives."

Yes, poor Mrs. Orville Harrold No. 1, I understand the truth of your views of life. I have seen so many instances in the operatic world where a man is changed by his training from a naturally kindly human being into an unbalanced, emotional, sensual, selfish egoist.

There is a general belief that the artist is childlike. He isn't. Drop that naive belief. The artist would have you think so. It is pleasant to him that you think of him as a guileless young being with the eyes and the soul of a child. But that is not true. He is strange, not familiar. He is subtle, not candid. He is complex, not simple. No, he is grown up. Most decidedly grown up. He looks at life with the eyes of a worldling. He is not childlike, but irresponsible.

It is fortunate that the whole world is not made up of grand opera artists. Stop for a moment and consider what a world this would be if everybody were a prima donna!

Suppose the butcher was temperamental instead of greedy. Suppose he would only carve the artistic parts of a beef animal—the melting eyes, the beautiful fawn-colored skin and prettily molded tongue. Suppose the grocery man had the artistic temperament and would fill his shelves only with goods whose labels were in aesthetic harmony.

The grand opera singer belongs in a world of his own. He is really a man without a country. The country he loves is the one in which his voice is most admired and rewarded. It may be Italy, or the Argentine Republic, or France, or the United States.

Mme. Nordica.

Mme. Rosa Raisa, a Grand Opera Singer. She Wears Barbaric Jewels in Costume—and Owns Valuable Jewels in Her Private Collection.

Mlle. Amazar.

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A One-Piece Girdled Robe of Special Comfort and Smartness for Travel

A Sports Suit for the Chill Days of Late Winter and Early Spring

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

TO-DAY I show you a group of out-door costumes. They should be of especial interest in the chill days of middle and late February and of early March. For in many portions of America the last of Winter is the season that leaves the sting of cold.

The large middle picture is a reproduction of a one-piece girdled robe that is of special smartness and comfort in travelling by train or motor. It is long and loose, with the slightly gathered effect at the ankles that suggests the harem trousers. It smacks, so to speak, of the harem, even though it does not strictly belong to it. The sleeves are of the kimono order and reach to the elbows. The gown is cut low in the front and filled in with shirred net. The gown is held in at the waist line by a narrow beaded girdle.

On the upper left hand you see a short cape coat for walking. This draped coat, of squirrel, is worn over a skirt of walking length. The skirt is devoid of trim. It is scant about the ankles and rather full about the hips.

The third costume, that shown in the lower right hand of the page, is a sports suit. It is suitable particularly for country walks or for skating. The skirt and blouse are of heavy knitted wool. The skirt is finished with a wide band of Angora trimming. The edge of the coat is similarly trimmed. The cuffs and cap are of the same material. With this comfortable suit is worn for extra warmth as well as for its color note one of the fashionable woollen scarfs once seen only on the farm, but that now brighten suburban and even city streets.

The turban shown in the upper right-hand corner of this page is of hair braid. The brim is covered by a row of wide knife plaits. From the side depends an embroidered ornament with a silk tassel.

Summer Lingerie Dresses

Southern United States Resorts Favor Frocks Of Taffeta, Linen And Swisses—Twee is For Sports Wear

(*New York Times*)

Perhaps the most significant in- ation of Summer styles is estab- hed by the trend of fashion at the uthern resorts. Earlier in the nter holiday season, when those search of diversion first migrate uthward, all sorts and conditions Spring and Summer clothes are t upon the market. Some of the w York shops pack up portions of eir goods and go South with the rrymakers in order to open shops ere. It is during this business at those who watch fashion are le to tell what the tastes of the blic are likely to be.

At Palm Beach, Miami, Havana d the resorts of the Southern ands it is matter of great concern hether tweeds or flannels, whether isses or organdies, can be pro- oted to first place in the race. his year a new Southern holiday ace has come into the horizon in avana. Both the natives and the sitors seek to dress in the most quisite clothes they can lay eir hands upon, and consequently is new pleasure place must be ken into the reckoning. In Cuba e dealers have not only offered merican fashions for sale (and ey say that all too few have been vailable), but they have also rought handsome and costly things om Paris. Native Cuban ladies, it ems, like evening clothes best of l. They seldom appear upon the ene until the late afternoon when ey go out driving, or until the vening when they dine in the estaurants.

Resorts abroad also help to stablish lines for an approaching ason when every one, in practic- ly all parts of the English-speak- g world, will follow the rules.

First of all, materials count for a reat deal, for if chiffon is the thing, he general direction of the style ill be quite different from the hing it would be if stiff organdie ere the popular fabric. As a hatter of fact organdies and wisses can be said to have carried ff the honors this season, especially he Swisses. These are dotted when hey are smartest, and they are sed in all colors, sometimes dots nd background being of one tone, ometimes the dots alone being olored and scattered over a back- round of white. Sometimes the ackground is of a color and the ittle dots or the big dots are em- roidered on the surface in white. ou can see what a fine foundation his is for picturesque Summer owns. They are made simply with rgandie or lace fichus or with lain collars and cuffs showing hand titches as their only attempt at ecoration.

The nicest part about the swisses is that they keep their freshness much more steadily than do many of the cotton fabrics. One of the trimmings used on a dress of this type in a lovely soft rose color consisted of strips of Irish lace in- sertion. An authority says that Irish lace stands well in the fore for Summer trimmings. It has taken the place of filet partly be- cause so many good but conspicuous- ly cheap imitations have been put upon the market.

Hats to match these swiss gowns are being made of the same material, and they have achieved a success which recommends them for Sum- mer wear later in the year. They are kept quite simple, too, showing only bunches of flowers or soft bows of ribbon for their trimmings.

For sports wear tweed has been even more popular than usual, and the new things made from it are done in pastel colorings to rival and other fabric on the market. Besides the usual sport suits there are those made with flaring coats extending to the knees and knicker- bockers to be worn with high boots. There was one suit made with a plain grayish blue coat and checked gray and white knickers. The boots, reaching to the knees, were of brown leather and the coat was held in snugly about the waist with a narrow brown leather belt.

Cotton crepes are being used for sports not so rough. The dresses made on one piece lines are chic and have every recommendation of being able to stand moderately hard wear. Tricolette continues to be a favorite fabric for clothes of this character.

The frocks for morning wear come in for a large share of atten- tion at the Southern seaside cities, and their styles are carried over to the Northern Summer resorts later in the season. Last year gingham had quite a vogue, but from present indications it was nothing to the run which that same material will have this season. The simpler the ginghams, the more popular they seem to be, but there is no end to the varieties of their patterns and their colorings. Almost invariably the frocks are embroidered in wool or they are made up with plain white organdie collars and cuffs to add crispness. Many of the ging- hams are in checks and plaids of tan and brown, and some of them are sold with hats to match.

Wool embroideries, by the way, promise to hold their enviable place in the favor of smart dressers. It invariably has about it a look of distinction. There are buttonhole edgings of wool on organdies and on chiffons, for the greater the con- trast of weight the more effective the thing seems to be. Then, on some of the organdie frocks there are little concentrated bunches of brightly colored flowers done in one or two spots and constituting the only trimming. By reason of their color and their texture they stand out as no other trimming could, and, being hand done, each bit of trim- ming has about it a look of in- dividuality.

For morning wear at Palm Beach much favor has been shown to strip- ed and checked wash silks this season. These, like the ginghams, are confined to rather straight lines and simple constructions, and the trimmings of lace or of organdie are done after the manner of those described earlier in relation to the ginghams.

The sleeves of all these morning gowns are short, and either they are set into large and ample armholes or the blouse is cut kimono fashion. Sleeves and skirts, in the South, are still as short as possible, and everybody seems to like the style. There are no complaints and, even though Paris says skirts will be longer, that does not mean so very long when we remember that the ideal of Paris for shortness was shorter than anything America had conceived.

Jade, of course, is the color of the moment for evening gowns, and then there are all sorts of blues and greens and blendings of these two colors that are ravishing in their Oriental splendor. Hydrangea blue is one of the most popular of the shades chosen for wear at Palm Beach, and there was seen one frock, made by a Fifth Avenue designer of reputation, that was worthy of description. It was made of heavy moire silk, the bodice being simply cut and fitted and the sleeves being extremely short. The skirt was draped by being crossed and re- crossed. At the waistline there was a broad girdle combined of the moire, a strip of deep blue velvet and four rhinestone buckles.

For informal evening wear there are little dresses of net in cream and white. They are said to have superseded the beaded chiffons and georgettes. The net dresses are trimmed with lace and carry out the lingerie idea, which promises to be successful for Summer dress- ing. There is a great deal of hand work shown on these frocks. They are done in linens, voiles, chiffons, etc.

The lingerie touch has also been transferred to the frocks of taffeta. The frock itself will be but a foundation, usually with a skirt draped in some way to make it puff about the hips conspicuously. Then on the exaggerated fichu or on the in- tricately designed collar the lingerie idea will be worked out. It is to be a lingerie dress season.

The furs at the Summer places are confined, for the most part, to slender things to be worn about the throat. The neckpiece may con- sist of one animal or of two, but it always has a thin look about it. For the evening little shoulder capes of light fur are worn, as are also the plain stoles. Then many of the taffeta or chiffon evening wraps are trimmed with light bands or with collars of some soft, light, and becoming fur.

Sylvanette Turban For The Spring

The film-like quality of Sylvan- ette lends itself so readily to soft rolls that it proves most practical for the closely fitted and chic turbans which are sure to again become popular this Spring. The attractive turban shown here is of two-toned Sylvanette.

Attractive House Clothes

By RITA STUYVESANT

Are you neat and trim in your own home as you are when out shopping or walking? Or do you wear any old thing about the house while working? And do you feel embarrassed when the door bell rings and you find yourself confronted by an old friend or neighbor? Then, if you do, you should begin to plan at once some attractive house clothes for your- self, ones that will be both practi- cal to work in and pretty to look at as well.

Many women know only of the stiff gingham house dresses the shops show, but there are any number of attractive gowns suit- able for house wear. Flowered chintz, cotton crepe, cotton tissues, dark voiles and muslin form a pleasing change from the well- known chambray and ginghams.

The woman who likes to wear a light girdle while busy about the house, will be interested in a two-piece frock that is very comfy. Navy blue cotton crepe was the favored fabric and a long hip- length Russian blouse with rather narrow skirt was the style. The skirt was made on a lining which prevented it from slipping down. Over this the blouse fell and was loosely belted with a long girdle of self material.

For trimming there was a bit of brick red wool stitching that out- lined the neck and traced an odd design across the front. Of course, the blouse was a slip-on model and snapped together at the shoulder.

Another pretty model for house wear shows a basque effect that is youthfully becoming. Short sleeves feature a new note and are a great convenience about the house. A smart dress in basque type comes in dull blue cotton tissue with white voile collar and tiny turn- back cuffs. The skirt is draped out fashionably at the hips and the voile being soft falls gracefully.

If you like the picturesque kind of house gown, then choose flower- ed chintz for yourself and trim it with black velvet ribbon. A semi- negligee, with a high Empire waistline, is quaint, and in the one cuts a round neck and outlines it with narrow filet lace. To define the waistline use beading and through it draw the black velvet ribbon. The elbow sleeves, too, may be finished with the lace and beading and you may also tie a bit of velvet at the sleeves.

Figured challis in French blue and white makes an attractive dress. White collar and cuffs of crisp white organdie form a fresh note, and if they are made detach- able may be easily removed for laundering.

PARIS DRESSMAKERS MOVE

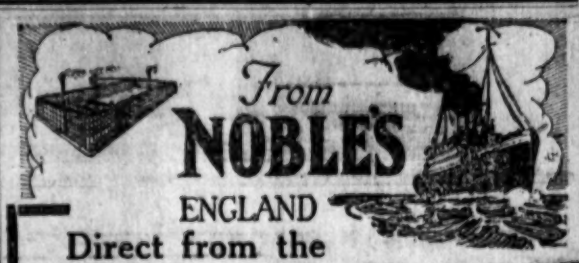
Famous Shops Desert The Rue De La Paix For The Champs Elysees

Paris, February 7.—Since the war ended a gradual change has been coming over Paris. Its dress- making center is moving west. One by one the shops, which made the Rue de la Paix famous, have begun to shift to the Champs Elysees, where newer rivals, who had set up there, were taking more than their share of business.

Though some are clinging to their boulevard quarters, still it is becoming more obvious that the Champs Elysees will soon be the dressmaking center of Paris. Its advantages are many. The build- ings are more modern and more spacious, and many which were built as private palaces are coming into market because the owners, hard hit by the war, can no longer keep them up.

Banks are taking the place of the dressmakers on the Rue de la Paix. They are also spreading into the sacred precincts of the Place Vendome, and clerks have ousted the madinettes from their former quarters.

But dressmakers are not to have it all their own way on the Champs Elysees. The magnificent car- riage way and promenade from the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe is too dear to the heart of the Parisian to allow of its abuse. The newcomers some time ago asked that the forty-foot sidewalks on each side should be cut into, and a carriageway laid which would enable their custom- ers to drive to the doors of their establishments. Protests poured in at once from all quar- ters, and the city fathers have de- cided in their favor, and though they cannot and do not seek to prevent the migration of the shops onto the triumphal way its beauty will not be impaired.



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GREY HAIR—HOME REMEDY

An old-fashioned home-made recipe restores youthful appearance.

There are plenty of reasons why grey hair is not desirable, and plenty of reasons why hair dyes should not be used. But, on the other hand, there is no reason why you should have grey hair if you do not want it. To turn the hair back to a natural colour is really a very simple matter. One has only to get from the chemist two ounces of concen- trate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply to the hair with a small sponge for a few nights and the greyness will gradually disappear. This liquid is not sticky or greasy and does not injure the hair in any way. It has been used for generations with most satisfac- tory results by those who have known the formula.

TO KILL ROOTS OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

"Home Science."

Women annoyed with disfigur- ing growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair, but how to kill the hair roots per- manently. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be ap- plied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair, but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol, ob- tainable from the chemist, should be sufficient.

THE REAL CAUSE OF MOST BAD COMPLEXIONS.

"Health and Beauty."

It is an accepted fact that no truly beautiful complexion ever came out of jars and bottles, and the longer one uses cosmetics the worse the complexion becomes. Skin, to be healthy, must breathe. It also must expel, through the pores, its share of the body's effete material. Creams and powders clog the pores, interfer- ing both with elimination and breathing. If more women under- stood this there would be fewer self-ruined complexions. If they would use ordinary mercolised wax instead of cosmetics they would have natural healthy com- plexions.

ABOUT HAIR TONICS.

"Novel Recipes."

Each week almost one hears of some wonderful discovery for im- proving the hair, and although this paragraph may seem a little superfluous, an old-fashioned re- cipe may come as a welcome change. One thing about it is that it will grow hair, and also prevent it falling out. From your chemist get an original package of boranium, to this add ¼-pint of bay rum, allow it to stand 30 minutes, then add sufficient water to make half-a- pint. Rub briskly into the scalp with the finger-tips, and you will immediately experience that clean tingling sensation which is a sure sign of healthy action.

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for the coming Spring, with its trying weather, and Summer, with its blazing sun? Are you so sure of your beauty that you can afford to take any chances with it? To be quite certain, use—

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PERFUMED with JAGQUEMINOT ROSES

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AGENTS.

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1920

TWO ESSEX CARS FIRST OF SEASON IN THE YOSEMITE

After Hard Struggle Through Snow And Over Bad Roads They Win Inside

Laurels for being the first motorists to drive into Yosemite valley this year go to the drivers of two Essex stock touring cars, who checked in at the chief ranger's office at the park at 6 p.m. Sunday, January 18, says a letter to Messrs. Dodge and Seymour, Essex distributors.

The two automobiles, carrying newspaper men and photographers, were piloted by E. L. Kuhn of H. O. Harrison Company, San Francisco, and A. H. Patterson of Stockton, and the route taken was that by way of the Coulterville road.

TEN MILES OF SNOW

Surmounting seemingly impossible obstacles in making this trip under present road conditions, these two cars have given the most remarkable automobile demonstration recorded for some considerable time. Enconntering, in addition to much slush and mud, a ten-mile stretch of snow ranging from eighteen to forty inches in depth, the sturdy Essex fought their way in many places inch by inch until victory was attained. Snow was first met with at Hazel Green, which was successfully traversed by backing up and plunging ahead every yard or so; but so deep were the drifts at Merced Grove Big Trees that seven hours were required in going a single mile just beyond that point. At times the task seemed almost hopeless, but as long as any headway at all was obtained the party did not lose heart.

The operation of backing the cars up and plunging into the snow, which was repeated probably many hundreds of times, was a tremendous test of the Essex's stamina, but they bravely withstood it all, and even the experienced drivers marveled at the durability of the cars in keeping up under this unusually severe strain.

LEAVES FERRY BUILDING

The Essex from San Francisco left the Ferry building at 7 o'clock on the evening of January 17. Accompanied by Patterson's car, they pulled out of Stockton at 6:15 next morning, continuing without much difficulty until they arrived at Hazel Green, which they reached about 3 o'clock that afternoon. Two and a half hours were required in negotiating the three-mile stretch of snow-covered road to Merced Grove Big Trees. Here a stop was made for supper, which consisted of a few sandwiches and a thermos bottle full of coffee which they had taken with them. At 6 o'clock the trip was resumed, and after a three hours' hard fight, the party, on finding they had accomplished only a two-fifths of a mile headway, decided to postpone further work until daylight. Accordingly, everybody turned in for the night, sleeping on the "soft" floor boards of the forest ranger's cabin at Merced Grove, with but four blankets between six men. However, the warm fire kept the intrepid motorists from being too uncomfortable, and everybody was too tired to put in other than a restful night under seemingly adverse conditions.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the journey was resumed, and although it was noon before the cars had traveled to a point one mile beyond the Big Trees, the party did not become discouraged. At 4:30 in the afternoon most of the serious obstacles had been overcome, and from then on the travelers did not lose much time getting into the valley, arriving at the chief ranger's office shortly before 6 o'clock and in time for dinner at the Sentinel Hotel.

EVERYONE AMAZED

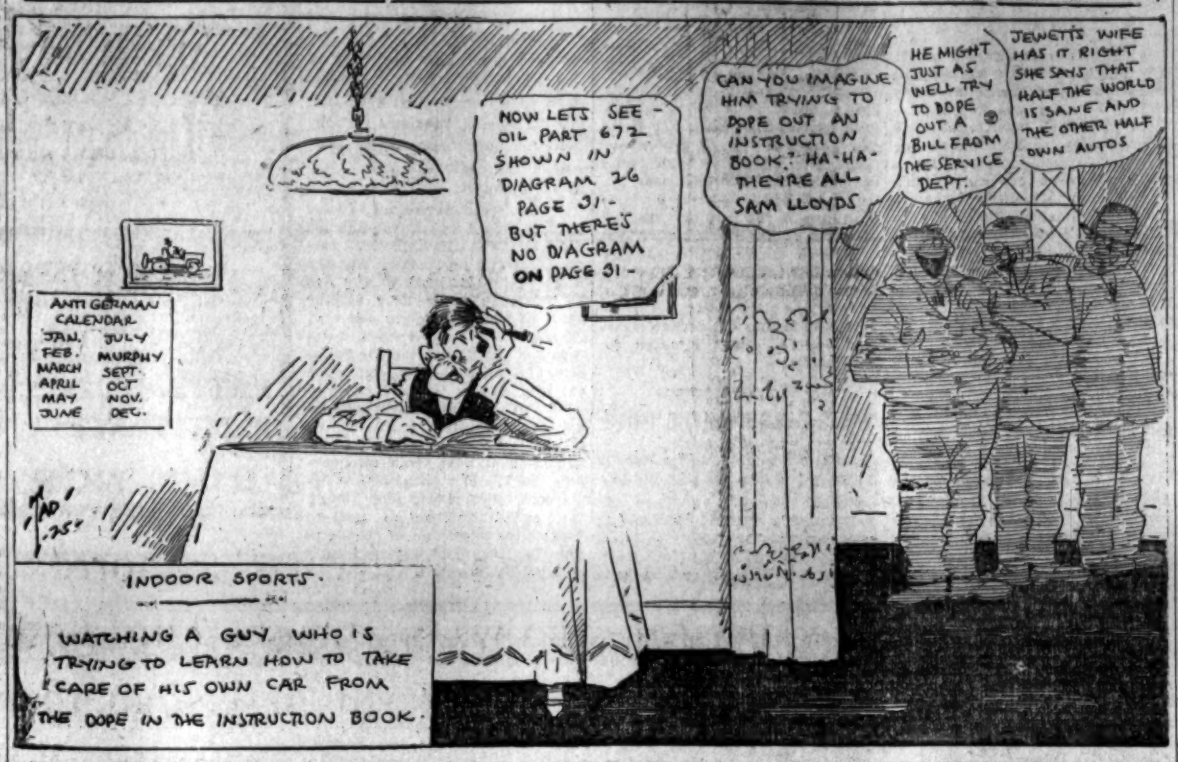
Everybody in the Yosemite was amazed to see the two Essex cars rambling into the valley, for it was fully believed the roads from the outside world had been rendered absolutely impassable to motor car travel.

The party reported that there was practically no snow at the lower end of Yosemite, but in the vicinity of Camp Curry it ranged probably from six to fifteen inches in depth.

OVERSIZE TIRE MILEAGE

The custom of using oversize tires is becoming popular, and it may be well to remind car owners making this change that these larger sizes, one inch bigger in wheel diameter, and three inches in wheel circumference, make a difference in speedometer registration. The recording instrument will turn up fewer miles with the larger tires than with standard sizes. A thirty-inch tire will drop a mile in every thirty traveled, or, in other words, will record only 29 miles instead of 30 actually

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


NOW LETS SEE - OIL PART 672 SHOWN IN DIAGRAM 26 PAGE 31 - BUT THERE'S NO DIAGRAM ON PAGE 31 -
CAN YOU IMAGINE HIM TRYING TO DOPE OUT AN INSTRUCTION BOOK? HA-HA- THEYRE ALL SAM LLOYDS
HE MIGHT JUST AS WELL TRY TO DOPE OUT A BILL FROM THE SERVICE DEPT.
JENETTS WIFE HAS IT RIGHT SHE SAYS THAT HALF THE WORLD IS SANE AND THE OTHER HALF OWN AUTOS
ANTI GERMAN CALENDAR
JAN. FEB. MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE
JULY MURPHY SEPT OCT NOV. DEC.
INDOOR SPORTS.
WATCHING A GUY WHO IS TRYING TO LEARN HOW TO TAKE CARE OF HIS OWN CAR FROM THE DOPE IN THE INSTRUCTION BOOK.

NOTE MANY CHANGES IN NEW KING EIGHT

Engine Improved; New Clutch; Drive And Stronger Rear Axle Features Of 1920 Models

The King company has gone over every detail of its eight-cylinder chassis and has made upward of fifty improvements and changes. New design is used in the four body models, the touring, foursome, limoudan and road king.

Aside from having improved lines the new bodies show many detail changes. The doors, now rectangular in shape, are designed so they will not sag due to frame wist; handles are outside, the open car tops are better; there is a new and more attractive instrument board; luggage compartments in the roadster are large; the windshields are new, the hinges better; there is more pitch to the back cushions.

Though many details of the engine have been altered the main features are retained. The clutch s entirely new, the transmission mproved, the drive changed altogeher to tubular shaft with Thermoid fabric universals. Metal joints were used in the previous model. There is a new torque member; longer front springs; a heavier rear axle with larger brakes; an improved frame and new spring shackles and clips. In the engine a Whitney silent chain is used, the pistons, connecting rods and wrist pins have been improved; there is a new oil regulator, slight changes have been made in the cooling system and Westinghouse starting and lighting adopted. The ignition is as before by an Atwater Kent unit.

Other changes include a new radiator, new lamps, heavier fenders, a new type tire carrier, larger gasoline tank and new position of the Stewart tank. Equipment has been changed in all models and now provides for a Van Sicklen speedometer, clock, Sparton horn, Prest-O-Lite battery, a new ammeter and better lighting switches. The enclosed model is fitted with a heater as standard equipment.

The King chassis is one of 120 inches wheelbase and employs a V-type, 90-degree engine, 3 by 5 inches bore and stroke. The blocks of four cylinders have integral heads.

Cooling is by thermo-syphon and oiling by spray and pressure. The pressure feed is to the main and rod bearings, and timing chain and the spray to cylinders from the rod ends. The engine interior presents no unusual features that have not been seen previously on King models, though as mentioned in other paragraphs certain details have been altered.

The drive from the engine is through a plate clutch and three-speed transmission, thence through a two-joint shaft to the new floating axle. Rear springs are cantilever.

Keeping Away Vibration

Nash engineers have made the new Four unusually free from vibration, according to those who are in a position to know. The door supports built permanently into the car assure a minimum of vibration to the body. Carefully balanced construction has made the motor practically without vibration at all.

Honigsberg's Service Station

The activities of Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Co. are not confined to their showroom on the Bubbling Well Road; indeed it is almost correct to say that the showroom is the least important branch of the company. Motorists are recommended to pay a visit to the Service Station in Medhurst Road, where they are assured of every courtesy and attention at the hands of the management.

It is intended during the coming year to make an effort to raise the already high standard of efficiency in the repair department. In the first place, there is a wreck-gang always waiting, night and day, for a 'phone call, which would take them anywhere, prepared for moving the wrecked car and getting it out of the streets. This is in itself a great departure, for the expense involved in keeping skilled men on the job for 24 hours a day is very large. There is also a complete equipment for wreck purposes, either for towing a slightly damaged car, or for sweeping up the pieces and restoring them to their sorrowing owner in the shape of an elegant car, given back all its pristine glory.

There is also an up-to-date plant for recharging and renovating storage batteries for lighting and starting purposes, where the work is done quickly and cheaply.

The extensive painting, varnishing and upholstering departments lead one to the belief that the management have discovered the "elixir of life," at least, in so far as motor-cars are concerned. See a filthy, battered and disreputable looking old hulk come into the shop, its owner sinking into the slough of despond, the gharry horses snorting at it with superior contempt. Then see the same car a few days later. The owner drives it away, listening with pride to the remarks of his friends: "Jones must have come into some money. I wonder where he got that car."

There is also a large stock of materials for hoods and limousine upholstery, all of which can be fitted under the supervision of a foreign expert.

The blacksmiths' shop can turn out work that would hardly be bettered in England or the United States, fitted as it is with the latest machinery and improvements.

For those who wish to fit their cars with beautiful and useful knick-knacks, there is a large assortment, ranging from the carriage clock to a silver flower vase for "My Lady."

The whole works are under the supervision of four foreigners. Americans who have served a hard apprenticeship in some of the best known motor works at home, and have brought their skill and experience to China to be put at the disposal of the Shanghai motorist.

AMERICA MAKES NINE-TENTHS OF WORLD'S AUTOS

Nine-tenths of all the automobiles in the world were built in the United States. We exported $63,000,000 worth of passenger cars and motor trucks in 1918, despite our greatly curtailed production. Of these forty-one went to Iceland and the Faroe Islands. In the first nine months of 1919 motor car and truck exports exceeded $75,000,000, at which rate the year's exportation will be above $100,000,000, or an increase of nearly 60 percent over last year. The authority for these interesting facts is J. Walter Drake, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commence and chairman of the board of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation.

"In spite of the increasing foreign business," said Mr. Drake "the demand is still gaining in its long lead over supply. I believe it would be rush indeed to venture an estimate of the number of cars that, if available, could be disposed of immediately, for at present we are the world's only appreciable source of supply for motor cars and trucks.

"Meantime the home demand also is so great that buyers could have nothing if we were not arbitrarily setting aside a certain percentage of our production for export, regardless of our unfilled domestic orders.

"A fair amount of export trade will be most helpful to the industry when normal conditions return. It will keep our plants working at more nearly their full capacity, which will mean economy in production and the ability to sell at a profit against keener competition. What counts most, perhaps, is that a world-wide trade feels less effect from the season—the year around demand is more nearly uniform and labor can be kept more constantly employed. Many other reasons might be given why it is wise for our automobile makers to go after foreign business now.

"American makers set the standard in quantity production and now the European makers are purposing to follow suit."

Cole No. 1 Still On The Job

The first Cole car ever shipped from the factory in Indianapolis was sold to P. K. Wilson, of Jacksonville, Fla., in 1908. The car, which is a 1908 Cole 30, is st in service and is used daily by M Wilson, although it has be driven more than 90,000 miles, year for eleven consecutive year

This car was planned and built with the one idea of having the buyer get out of it, in comfort of mind and body, all that the manufacturer put into it in time, and thought, and care, and money, and experience.

Important Features

- Extra strong, rigid frame.
- Two carburettor adjustments.
- Pressure oil system feeding oil direct to bearings.
- Soft operating clutch with adjustable pedal.
- Extra long gear shift lever with short, easy throw.
- Extra long semi-eliptic springs; chrome vanadium leaves.
- Semi-irreversible steering gear; strong construction.
- Detachable engine head; easy to grind valves or remove carbon.
- Extreme roominess of tonneau and driving compartment.
- Completeness and quality of equipment.

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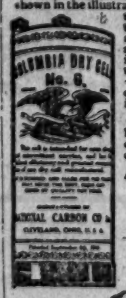
When family auto, truck, tractor, or motor boat chokes up and loses its gait, it is then that you realize the advisability of carrying an extra set of Columbias.

Columbias put the spark of life into engines, autos, trucks, and tractors; they ring bells, give speech to telephones, light lanterns, make motor boats go.

Wherever battery power is needed, Columbias are the simplest source—full of energy to the very brim. Steady, reliable—proof against trouble.

Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

The Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature that sells batteries. With this Binding Post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made



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UTILITY, LUXURY AND ECONOMY

The world-wide popularity of this pioneer eight cylinder car is based on its reliable service under every condition of road and climate. Its famous motor practically eliminates gear shifting, banishes vibration and develops great power at small fuel expense.

Three beautiful body models satisfy the most exacting taste.

7-passenger Touring Car
7-passenger Sedan (closed car)
4-passenger Foursome (sporting model)
2-passenger Road-King (speed model)

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An Unequalled Tire Fabric

Pneumatic tires for motor cars are no more ***rubber tires*** *than they are* ***cotton tires.*** *The good pneumatic tire results from a perfect combination of the two*

BUT cotton fabric is the backbone of the tire, and if the fabric cannot bear up under the tremendous strain and pommelling to which it is constantly subjected, the whole tire goes to pieces.

Goodyear engineers early recognised this and raised their specifications for cotton fabric until manufacturers insisted that they could not afford to meet them.

But the Goodyear technical experts were not convinced.

To prove their contention, the Goodyear Company purchased cotton mills where its fabric experts could experiment at will.

Here, after a long process of experimentation, a fabric was produced which, under every test to which it could be put, proved to be much stronger than any tire fabric ever before manufactured.

And this is the grade of fabric that is now used in the making of Goodyear Fabric Tires.

It is easy for the motorist to appreciate what this additional strength means.

Goodyear Tires are made in both millimeter and inch sizes.

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GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE (F. E. D.), INC.
Wholesale Distributors

GOODYEAR

Development In Europe Of Overhead Valve Markea

By CHARLES FAROUX
(*Editor La Vie Automobile, Paris, France*)

Tests of various sorts during the past eight years all have confirmed the superiority of the overhead valve construction. Under whatever condition the tests were made, whether on racing cars, in the laboratory or otherwise, the overhead valve construction triumphed. Starting with automatic type introduced before 1900, this type of valve gear has gradually been perfected until today we have as the most advanced example the overhead camshaft driving the valves which are positively open and closed. In America as well as in Europe the overhead-valve engine is fast becoming the standard type and naturally so since there are certain advantages to be gained which cannot be overlooked by the engineer.

I shall touch on the major points of importance by recalling that the overhead valve design produces an engine in which the heat loss through the cylinder walls is reduced because of the use of a more spherical combustion chamber.

The better combustion chamber design and the fact that the valves located in the head permits of the easy entrance and passage of gases without requiring the gas to change its direction as occurs in engines with valve pockets. The compression can be carried higher in the overhead-valve type and flame propagation is much better. The power output with the correct design is, usually higher than in engines of another type. The only disadvantages that one might bring up are those relating to noise and to cost. The former may be dismissed entirely now while the latter should have little concern considering the advantages gained.

FIRST IN 1899

The first application to the automobile engine of overhead inverted valves was made by Ruchet, about 1899. At that time in inlet valves were free (not mechanically operated), and only opened under action of the vacuum within the cylinder.

The only valve driven was the exhaust valve. Buchet then made an engine. The cylinder-head is round, the inlet valve is inclined about 45 degrees and the exhaust valve is placed in the axis of the cylinder, head down. A rocker arm is driven through a push rod by a camshaft in the usual way.

The necessary adjustment for play is done by twisting the push rod a little in the fork which joins it to the rocker arm. In order to prevent the valves from falling into the cylinder, should the stem break, the cylinder head carries inside two overhangs, to keep it in. This process was permissible at that time, because of the weak compression used. With the present compressions it would incur self-ignition.

This manner of driving by valve lifter rods and rocker arms was successfully used by many firms and gave place to various solutions when the mechanical driving of admission valves appeared about 1902-3 and came into general use in 1906.

USED SAME CAMSHAFT

In that last year, the French firm Motobloc of Bordeaux under the direction of the engineer Dombert, made an engine the inlet valves of which were placed in the head of the cylinder driven by rocker arms, while the exhaust valves were in lateral valve chambers. The two series of valves were driven by the same camshaft.

The engine is regulated by varying the level of the inlet valve, most simply: the axis of the rocker arm is made eccentric, so that it is sufficient to turn it by raising or lowering the center of oscillation of the rocker arms. It will also be noticed that the valve seat is easily detachable and that it has a collar for holding the valve head in case of breaking.

The Motobloc firm has never stopped making motors with this device, but the collar has fallen into disuse for the above-mentioned reason. At the present time the breaking of a valve is no longer to be feared as much as that of a crankshaft or a connecting rod.

Darracq, Mercedes and others at about this time made engines with similar valve gears, but more completely realised; and what remained for a long time the standard type was designed by Pfaender, engineer of the Pipe factories in Brussels, about 1905.

In the Pipe engine the cylinder heads were completely round, and the valves of large diameter are inclined at 45 degrees.

Referring again to the cylinder, the driving push rods were brought close to the cylinder axis, which allowed them to rise directly through the cams and to press down the lower rocker arms. Thanks to this characteristic of their valves, the Pipe engines were very conspicuous because of their power and efficiency, and many racing car users demanded the adoption of similar devices.

But year after year the rotary speed of the engines kept on increasing under the influence of port contest regulations. Now these high speeds were not favorable to the system we have just examined, because of the inertia due to the push rods, the rocker arms, etc.

Besides, no method of lubricating could be found for those parts, which could only be oiled by hand by means of an oil feeder. In a long race the bearings were in danger. These two inconveniences necessitated modifications in the driving of the valves.

These improvements appeared for the first time about 1908 in the Clement-Bayard racing cars, which were to run at Dieppe for the Grand Prize of the Automobile Club of France.

The engineer Sabathier, of that firm, had the idea of suppressing the push rods, to bring the camshaft up to the top of the cylinders, and to have the rocker arms touch directly through the cams.

Then there was a considerable decrease in the inertia of the driving parts and by enclosing the camshaft in a housing it was easy to insure its lubrication, and that of the rocker arms by the circulation of the engine lubricating oil.

The Clement-Bayard cars raced at Dieppe and proved to be the fastest of all; no engine trouble was experienced, and then were only beaten because of the great number of stops which they had to make for changing tires. In these cars the cylinders were cast in two separate blocks.

The camshaft was also built in two separate parts, joined by a universal joint. It was driven by two cone couplings, also joined by a universal rod, placed vertically in front of the engine. One after another all these universal joints were found to be useless, and were discarded.

This manner of driving valves quickly became popular and was very favorably received after being used in racing cars, and even in a few touring cars. It was adopted by the majority of aviation engine makers, including Renault, Fiat, Liberty, Mercedes, etc.

In 1912 the Peugeot firm improved upon this drive by adopting two camshafts and doing away with the rocker arms. In the Peugeot each camshaft is enclosed in an aluminum housing, carried by the cylinder head supports upon the head of the cylinder, and each cam directly touches the push rods of the valves.

The camshafts driven by bevel gears in 1912 were later changed to straight pinions. The cars which won the Grand Prizes of A. C. F. in 1912 and 1913 were equipped with this system, and also the Coupe des Voitures Legeres in 1913, which won the recent race at Indianapolis.

A very remarkable variation of the drive of the valves by camshafts placed above the cylinders is that established in 1915 by the engineer Birkigt for the Hispano-Suiza aviation engines, and which will be adopted on the cars of that make.

As seen in the illustration on page 70, the valves are placed vertically in the cylinder head all on the same line. Their stems bear steel plate which is very hard tempered, and the cam touches this plate directly without interrupting a single push rod, rocker arm, or driving roller.

This remarkably simple quality is still more remarkable in the manner in which it is executed, especially as regards the adjustment for the play which there should be between the plate and the back of the cam when the latter is not working.

Let me add that the combination of the cam touching the plate is what gives the quickest opening and closing.

This is where we stand now, after twenty years of automobile engine evolution. But I shall doubtless astonish my readers by saying that these solutions are thirty years old. In fact, in 1889 a French manufacturer, Fernand Forest, as genial as he was modest, built four and six cylinder engines with inverted valves placed in the head of the cylinders and driven by means of a camshaft mounted on the head of the latter—exactly the device used since 1908.

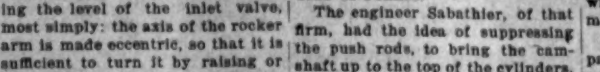
The drive of the camshaft presented an original characteristic, obtained by two connecting rods driving two crankhandles secured at right angles to avoid the use of straight or bevel pinions. The Forest engines were meant for boats, that is why I did not mention them at the beginning of this article. Nevertheless, it is pertinent to state that the engine manufacturers of the whole world spent twenty years in rediscovering a mechanism which had never ceased functioning correctly.

And now what has the future in store for us? A new tendency is manifested. We know the valve in the ordinary system is not constantly tied to the cam. It is forcibly raised by the latter, but falls back freely under action of its spring. At high speeds, because of its inertia, it jumps, falls later, and the gas flow is disturbed.

The mechanical operation does away with this disadvantage, and perhaps in principle would be realised either by a cam with a nut operating in two ways the end of the valve, or by a valve operating in a frame joined to this stem. In practice there is the difficulty of insuring the correct support of the valve on its seat while closed.

Two methods have been tried for this purpose. Delage, who equipped with this driving method his cars of the Grand Prize of the A. C. F. in 1914, interposed in the attachment between the frame and the valve a very hard spring, the sole function of which was to flatten and to permit the movement of the frame when the valve rested on its seat.

The firm of Th. Schneider uses another method, according to which the valve was pulled mechanically during the greater part of its closing, and the action of a spring ends this stroke and insures the support of the valve on its seat. This is a device similar to that furnished to the Ballot cars.



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THE UNIVERSAL CAR

BAY CITY TO HAVE SHOW OF PLANES IN FIRST DISPLAY

Battle And Mail Machines, Dirigibles, Machine And Aircraft Guns Will Be Shown

San Francisco, February 20.—Limousine touring planes that will carry one in luxurious ease over the open-air lanes through the clouds; racing machines that make almost inconceivably fast time over city and country, and fighting planes that have war records tacked to them, which will intrigue the interest of the romance loving part of the public, will be a few features of the first aeronautical show ever held in the West, and one of the first in America, which is scheduled to open in the Civic Auditorium, April 21.

The show, which has the sanction of the Pacific Aero Club and is being put on by the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, will be one of the big events of the year in Coast automotive circles and is looked forward to as one of the biggest drawing cards ever staged at the big local auditorium.

CITY WINS HONOR

Much credit belongs to prominent men high in Coast automotive circles for landing this affair for San Francisco, for it is considered throughout the country as an event of almost national importance and such cities as Los Angeles, New Orleans, Atlanta and Kansas City made strong bids for the exhibit.

Much valuable national publicity for San Francisco as a convention city and an ideal place to hold shows and exhibits will result from the securing of the big exhibit. According to Walter Hempel, who has been appointed as manager for the big affair, this city was chosen as the city for the big event because of its Nation wide reputation for hospitality, its central location on the Coast and the further fact that "San Francisco Knows How."

The local committee in charge of the affair is now working hard in perfecting plans to make April 21 to 28 an aeronautical week in the city, and S.S. Bibbero, secretary of the Pacific Aero Club, is, under the direction of the club, conferring with men prominent in local business and automotive circles relative to plans for advertising and featuring the big event so that San Francisco can take the lead in this great new manufacturing and distributing business, which many predict will in a few short years step into stride with the automobile business as one of the great industries of the country.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

Special exhibits are already being planned and much of the space at the big auditorium has already been contracted for. New York and Chicago have already staged aeronautical shows with great success and the manufacturers and dealers have been amazed and delighted with the enthusiasm which the public has displayed in matters relating to aeronautics.

Among the exhibits that will interest the public are: Famous European battle planes, giant mail planes, huge dirigibles, machine guns, aircraft guns, bombs, touring limousines, racing planes, as well as commercial planes.

New Mitchell Bodies Pleased The Public

"The new line of Mitchell closed and open cars arrived so late that the public, and not the press, had the advantage of seeing them first at the recent automobile show in the Grand Central Palace," said George Stowe, president of the Mitchell Motor Car Company, of New York.

"The coach and body work of the cars made a hit with the public, and nothing at the recent Olympia show in London, according to a visitor, had anything on them for distinction and style.

"The finest custom built bodies generally have the metal paneling cover the entire frame, as it is the case with the Mitchell. Ordinary factory production bodies frequently have no metal above the belt line and the wood-to-metal joints usually found at that place are prone to give trouble in cracking paint, rattles and squeaks. Not only is this danger avoided in the Mitchell construction but all joints in the metal itself are welded for permanence and smoothness."

CLOG WILL HALT MOTOR

When a motor car, after being cranked, runs for a minute or two and then stops, the first place to look for the cause of the trouble is the gasoline feed line. A partial stoppage in the pipe will lessen the flow of fuel so that the float chamber fills slowly. On being started the motor at once consumes this gasoline and then has to wait for more. There is another possible cause for this trouble and that is the float of the carburetor sticking. Of course, if the float sticks in a high position, the flow of fuel will be greatly lessened or even stopped.

Why The Engine Runs And How It Does Its Task

Gasoline's Travels From Tank To Muffler Described; Four Cycles Of Power Plant Named

There may be a perfectly good engine in your car, the gears and brakes and tires and other members may be all that could be desired, but unless the engine works the car never will get anywhere. It would be interesting to know just how many of the million motorists understand the working of the engine and how the power is applied to running the car. Experience indicates that a tremendous percentage of drivers have only a slight acquaintance with the mechanism and the principles underlying its action.

The engine generates power which drives the automobile. This is done by taking in gasoline, which is burned and in that process expands, creating pressure. It is the function of the engine mechanism to transmute this pressure into usable power. The gasoline usually is carried in a tank located at the rear of the car frame. From this tank it is drawn by suction from the intake manifold into a small tank located near the engine, whence it flows by gravity to the carburetor.

Raw gasoline burns very slowly and is not suitable for use in the automobile engine, where comparatively fast burning is required. The function of the carburetor is to mix the gasoline with the proper proportion of air and to turn it into a vapor to make it burn more rapidly. In addition to mixing and vaporising, the carburetor is fitted with a throttle valve with which the amount of mixture allowed to enter the cylinder may be regulated.

HOW 'GAS' IS USED

The gas is drawn from the carburetor past the throttle and through the inlet valve into the cylinder on the suction or intake stroke. It is then compressed and ignited by an electric spark. It expands and gives the power.

The action of the motor is that by drawing down the piston a vacuum is created in the upper part of the cylinder, called the combustion chamber. At the right moment an inlet valve opens and a charge of mixture is sucked in. The valve closes and the piston, rising, compresses the mixture. At the highest point of piston motion a spark is produced at the plug, the mixture is fired, expands, and forces the piston down with power. Through the connecting rod the downward force is changed into rotary motion in the crank shaft and the repetition of this process gives the power which drives the car. The flywheel carries the crank over the strokes which do not produce power.

There are four strokes to each engine cycle. The first, taking in the mixture, is the suction stroke; the next, as the piston rises, is the compression stroke. An explosion sends the piston down on the power stroke and rising as the exhaust valve opens on the exhaust strike. The four strokes take two full revolutions of the crankshaft. On a four cylinder motor there is always one power stroke and one of each of the other strokes at the same time.

The explosion or power stroke does not come in regular sequence in the cylinders, that is, they do not fire 1, 2, 3, 4; usually it is 1, 3, 4, 2, although some have it 1, 2, 4, 3. In engines with a larger number of cylinders the order varies, one firing order for an eight-cylinder motor being 1, 4, 5, 2, 7, 6, 8, 3.

It will be seen from the foregoing that it takes three things to make an engine go: a proper mixture of gasoline and air, compression and ignition at the right time. A proper mixture would be considered 200 cubic feet of air to a point of gasoline; but to insure proper scavenging more air usually is introduced. In starting more gasoline is admitted to the vaporising chamber to give a rich, easily ignited mixture. In running a lean mixture gives better results.

The compression also must be good, so that there is a decided resistance when the motor is cranked over by hand. The compression heats the mixture almost to the firing point and when the spark occurs ignition is easy. To insure good compression there must be the proper relation between piston rings and cylinder and there must be a seal of lubricating oil in addition to make the combustion chamber practically gas tight. Valves must seat properly, and cocks, gaskets and other openings be free from leaks.

Not the least important is the spark. This comes from a battery or magneto in low voltage, stepped up to high voltage by means of a coil, so that the spark produced across the points of the plug is hot and possessed of the requisite "kick." It is distributed to the cylinders by a distributor or timing device, so that the spark comes at the point of highest compression.

In starting the spark is retarded to prevent back pressure or motion, and when the engine is running the spark is advanced so that ignition of the mixture, started before the piston is top of cylinder, will be full as the piston starts to descend on the power stroke, insuring full power from the combustion.

MUFFLER HAS A JOB

Another device whose importance is much underrated by the average driver is the muffler, through which the burned mixture is ejected into the open air. If there were simply a pipe from the motor, without something to deaden the sound, the burned gas, coming from the motor under pressure, would make a great noise, knocking a great hole in the air. The muffler permits the gas to cool and contract before issuing to the air and lets it out slowly and with less vehemence. Gas, heated, expands rapidly. Cooled, it contracts rapidly. Naturally a cooled gas would be of smaller volume than that right from the motor and would make less of a "hole" in the atmosphere. The difference is easily illustrated if there be a cut-out on the car.

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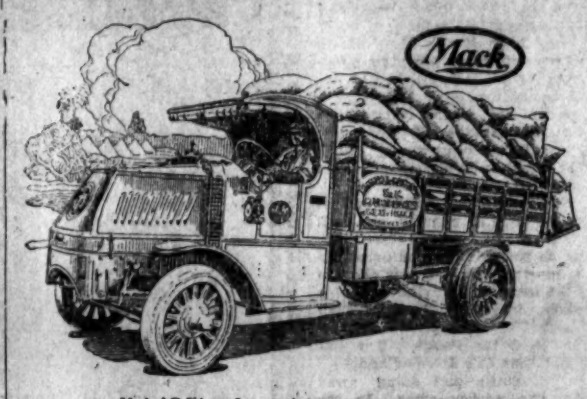

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N ABSORB MUCH GREATER OUTPUT OF CARS AT ONCE

herford Of The Goodrich Sees No Room For Pessimism; Good Roads Are The Vital Need

By W. O. Rutherford
ce-President the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company)

has always seemed to me that e is a good deal of sound osophy in Benjamin Franklin's ement that we should beware breakers. This advice is as nd today as it was a hundred rs ago. All industry has been fronted with menacing con- ons during the months and rs just passed, but I am opti- tic enough to believe that every for development in our interna- nal growth, in our civic reforms in our economic readjustments l lead us to bigger and better nga for the future. Every one us should be an optimist. There no room for pessimism.

ly referring to one of my charts notice that in 1905 there were ,000 automobiles in the country. teen years later we have passed 7,000,000 mark. Now, I hear ch about the "saturation point," l that other indefinite period en we shall have "diminishing turns." Automobiles come in the nsumption" class of commodities . e., they are used, worn out and placed as an essential part of e just as clothing is. I forecast at we shall be able to absorb not ly the present automobile pro- ction, but we shall even sustain e greater growth which ambitious anufacturers are meditating.

Hence it is a problem of produc- on. Every citizen, from the nagement to the worker at the nch, should do his share toward eping an uninterrupted flow of w materials and finished goods ing through the mills, warehouses d stores of this country and ery man has a right to share in e fruits thereof. In no other e of industry are the relations tween capital and labor on a iendlier or sounder footing than the automotive field, hence there ould be no cause for apprehen- on.

A BUYING MARKET

So far as passenger vehicles are ncerned we are now at the crest a buying market. Production es not equal demand and per- nally I expect this condition to ist for some time to come. I call being told at one of the ew York shows way back in 1907 that the then annual production of 80,000 cars marked the peak point in automobile manufacture and that the number of cars to be made annually would lessen rather than increase. Just as that prophet of gloom was suffering from brain-storm, so will I also classify those who today are refusing to advance with the times. The proposed car production for 1920 is 3,000,000 cars. An analysis of the market, at home and abroad, shows an ability to absorb even greater production, hence the possibility of a shortage of cars is imminent.

The average reader may say, "Well, this growth of the automobile industry is all very nice, but wherein does it affect me?" Any thing relating to the third largest industry in the country affects every one. Thus within the last ten years our cities have undergone a wonderful transformation. A decade ago Chicago boasted that it was forty miles from one side of the city to the other. We marveled. But today cities which have a population of only 200,000 or 300,000 spread themselves over as large an area.

NO LONGER RURAL

In some of our states the country is no longer rural; it is interurban. Think what this means for health and culture; again, think what it means for real estate values. (A certain authority estimates that for every million dollars' worth of automobiles produced there is produced another million dollars' worth of property values.) Now, consider how important it is that we should have a network of highways in every community for freight and passenger traffic. Some one has said that highways are the measure of civilisation. I believe this implicity.

So in the final summary my conclusion is that the number of cars produced during the years to come does not rest with a group of manufacturers in the central West, but lies rather in the hands of the general public. Authorise the building of suitable highways, and the manufacturers will motorise them, greatly to the advantage of the community and of the individual.

TUBE VALVE

Frequent removal of the core of an air valve will generally impair the holding ability of the small rubber washer. A small screw having a groove lengthwise on one side and threads to fit the inner part of the valve may be run down so as to press on the core and keep the valve open until the air can escape without its being necessary to remove the core.

Few Dealers, And Those Satisfied, Is Hupmobile Idea

Hutchinson Says Merchandising Methods Of Larger Automobile Makers Must Surely Be Revised

By O. C. HUTCHINSON
(General Sales Manager, Hupp Motor Car Company)

It is not disclosing trade secrets to state that the merchandising policy of many of the larger automobile manufacturers will soon undergo radical revision.

Emphasis has been given in past seasons to the need for more and still more dealers in the field. Now in such an organisation as the Hupmobile, where scientific analysis has been made of national distribution, the tendency is to retain and not increase the present number of dealers, but to advance the efficiency and prosperity of those now representing the "Comfort Car."

In deciding upon this policy, due regard has been given by the Hupp Corporation to the 100 percent increase in production to be got within three years as a result of the building and expansion program already commenced. It is realised, however, that even such an expansion will fail to satisfy the demand for Hupmobiles, and that it would prove mutually profitable to have a compact, not an unwieldy, dealer organisation, every member of which has sufficient territory and enough car deliveries to make the Hupmobile account most profitable.

Such a policy will permit the logical development of each distributor's business, a development which will affect the motorist through the more complete and efficient service which he can get. The automobile public generally is realising the practical advantages of dealing with prosperous distributors.

Continuing this policy to a logical conclusion, it will be found that the character of representation will improve and that automatically the name of the Hupmobile dealer in each city will be synonymous with greatest efficiency and most complete service to owners.

EMERGENCY GREASE

In cases where the grease cups are found to be empty and immediate lubrication is necessary it is possible to avoid disaster by cleaning out the canal leading from the cup to the bearing and put in ordinary lubricating oil.

Standard Design For Auto Urged By Packard Head

"A high-grade motor car is designed to give high-grade transportation, not to answer the demands of some passing fad," says H. H. Hills, vice-president of distribution of the Packard Organisation. "Whims have as little place in the body design of such cars as any other form of bad taste.

"Imagine the Pullman company, which is in the business of providing first-class transportation, announcing new models in sleeping cars each year, trying to throw the previous models into discard. The ridiculousness of such a thing is apparent; and yet the public has only recently begun to question the good judgment of automobile manufacturers who are doing exactly that.

"It was not so long ago that passenger cars were called 'pleasure cars', and since that time the automobile industry has seen a world of change. Perhaps that change may best be described by saying that there are fewer people 'spending money' on motor cars now; they are investing money and doing it in a volume never before equaled in the history of the industry. This means that the automobile is recognised as an immense factor in the world's scheme of transportation and that standards of excellence have been set.

POWER-ALCOHOL

Counter-Move To 3s. 8½d. Petrol

The British motor world is up in arms against the threat of the petrol companies to raise the price by 8d. a gallon in the immediate future. This will bring the price of petrol—which has risen to 3s. 0½d. from 7½d. in 1905—to 3s. 8½d.

Capt. R. H. Montgomery, of the fuel department of the Automobile Association, yesterday told a representative of The Daily Mail:

"There is only one thing to do, and that is for the Government immediately to give effect to the inter-departmental report on power-alcohol (i.e., alcohol made unfit for human consumption) and to foster home production of motor-fuel in every possible way. There are gas plants today lying idle which are capable of producing motor-fuel. During the war they produced it in large quantities for making explosives.

"If we carbonised one-third of our home consumption of coal, instead of paying from £25,000,000 to £30,000,000 for imported spirit, we could export motor-fuel. The Government, if necessary should subsidise further plant.

"One of the things that are hampering the production of power-alcohol is the ridiculous restrictions on its sale and transportation. If a man wants to use pure alcohol for his car, he is not allowed to buy more than four gallons a day."

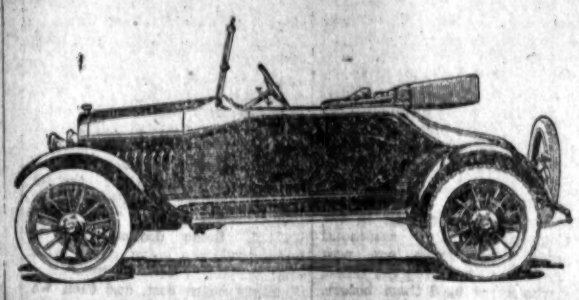
Brake Adjusters On Cole '8'

Automatic brake adjusters on the Cole Aero-Eights make a periodic adjustment of the service brakes unnecessary. Each time the brake is applied the ratchet within the adjuster automatically moves on the brake rod, decreasing the surplus length occasioned by the mineral wear. Thus the brakes are kept in permanent adjustment.

MAXWELL CARS

IF there is one lesson that all humanity has learned from the recent war, it is thrift. Never before has the whole human race realized so thoroughly its important bearing on the successful outcome of all human endeavor.

The Maxwell Motor Car, as a genuine thrift car, has taken its place in a class by itself.



The original price is lower than you would expect. But the true investment value of a Maxwell Car is more apparent to the owners as the days go by. Its saving of petrol, tyres, and spares is proverbial. It systematically shuns the repair shop.

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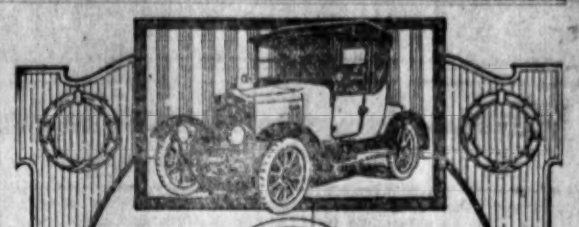

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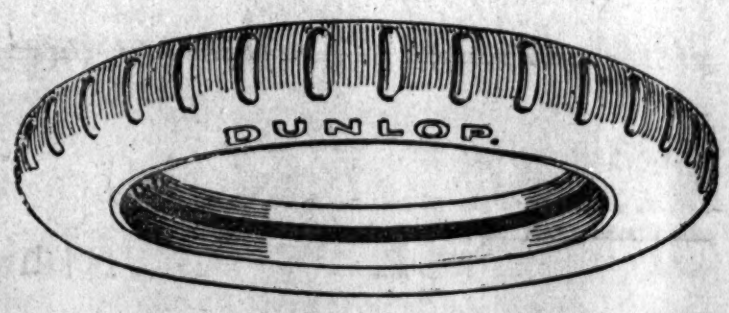

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Advance And Achievement In American Design

By H. A. Tarantous In Motor

Considering the comparatively short time that the automobile industry has had to get back into the full swing of production, the 1920 models are excellent examples of products of new appearance and changed detail. Few makers, indeed, have not taken advantage of the opportunity to change the dress of the car by mounting a new body and a good majority have gone into the smaller details of the body and chassis and made every improvement possible without seriously interfering with production. If it were not for the pressure of orders and the desire to avoid interruption of factory routine, we should see on the market now a far greater number of really new chassis designs. As the situation stands we have a fair number of really new chassis, with the majority much improved though retaining the same essential units. The next three months, however, will see more totally new designs on the market than any six months during the past three years.

There are more sixes on the market, fewer fours and if we anticipate certain new models to come, we also have more eights. These cars, taken as a whole, are slightly smaller than they were last year; they show a greater variety of body designs; they are higher in price, and weigh a trifle more though showing the same horsepower and gear ratio. There are more disc and wire wheels with tires of smaller diameter. Carburetion and manifolding, chassis lubrication, valve gear, and universal joints have been given major consideration. There are more cars with unit power plants, more with disc or plate clutches, and springing has been gone into more thoroughly. Briefly, we have a very good attempt at a post-war production car, though 1920 year will see progress accelerated to a greater degree than during the last twelve months.

In every case prices are higher, averaging more than a $160 increase. But this is not all, as it is expected that the present average price of $2,440 will within a few months be $100 higher. Many factors have entered to interfere with production and though the demand has eased somewhat since four months back, the ratio of demand to supply has changed but slightly. As the new year progresses it does not seem likely that this ratio will change, and together with labor, transportation and material situations tending to affect prices, there is every indication that another rise will be registered.

Not a manufacturer who can be called such has gone out of business. Plans have been laid for over twenty new concerns, many of them guided by the best engineering talent in the country, grouped with men of high reputation in merchandising automobiles. Such new concerns as Lafayette, Lincoln, Wills, Willys Corp., the revived Stevens-Duryea, Porter, DuPont, the new Stutz firm, Friend Motors Co. are among the noted new arrivals or will be very shortly. Only one maker of any importance has changed the name of his product. This is the Moline-Knight which hereafter will be known as the R. and V. Knight. But the pilgrimage to the motor industry has just begun. With the word going around that the demand for passenger automobiles is greater than ever in history it is no wonder that a new manufacturer will spring up every week.

The situation as regards the engine cylinders is particularly interesting at this time because it brings up a subject which has lain dormant for some time. Though not indicated by any figures which might be compiled at the moment, the multi-cylinder engine—the eight and twelve—seems due for a grand revival, or should I say for its acceptance of more candidates. While the six has shown a slight gain and is used in over 57 percent of the chassis, there will be a fuller appreciation of the eight or twelve, or both, so that in the next six months this class will be much larger than it is. At the moment of writing there are only 9 makers of eight and 3 makers of twelve-cylinder cars. The writer is familiar with at least three eights which will find their way into production, one of them an eight-in-a-row type which will be shorter than any exisiting six of the same displacement.

With obvious advantages brought about by the use of overhead valve construction it is no surprise to learn that this type has made a gain though it is smaller than expected. The L-head engine is used on close to sixty-two percent of American chassis and because of its ease of production it will take quite some time for the overhead-valve to displace it; but it is predicted that this eventually will take place.

Our standard form of overhead construction employs a single camshaft and vertical rods and rocker arms, a form has been worked out well for production needs. Where cost is no consideration the overhead camshaft is used, but we can show but one example of this form. It is doubtful whether this latter can be introduced again as a production job, even though it has numerous advantages over the other form. The T-head engine and the sleeve-valve have barely any following.

A great many makers have given consideration to crankshaft design, engine bearings and piston construction, but few have had the opportunity to put their ideas into practice. The no-shim bearing as employed by Marmon has its advantages and may possibly find its way to big production for connecting rods though not for main bearings. Some builders have made their crankshafts heavier so as to reduce vibration and make the shaft better able to withstand bending strains. Marmon seems to have gone to the extreme and in addition to making the shaft stiffer has mounted the bearings in iron liners so that any distortion of the crankcase will not be transmitted to the bearings.

The I-beam connecting rod is in universal use, which may be said of the cast iron piston, though the detail of the latter has been improved so as to maintain a better fit and provide better oiling. The aluminum piston is used on only about 14 percent of the chassis.

Both straight force feed and straight splash oiling have lost some adherents and the combination method has gained so that it now is used on over 70 percent of our chassis. In most cases the main bearings are fed directly by the pump and this year more than ever before are crankshafts drilled through to the rod bearings so that these too receive oil under pressure. It is much of a blow to see that straight force has not received more attention.

Some features which are characteristic of practically all of our engines are: Vacuum fuel feed which is used on about 90 percent of the chassis; battery ignition which can claim close to the same following, pump water circulation with about 68 percent of the chassis using it, helical timing gear drive with over 80 percent and the three-bearing crankshaft with over 66 percent. The four-bearing shows close to 14 percent and the two-bearing about 15 percent. Nearly 5 percent use seven bearings. In many cases the bearings are larger.

The absolute need for some means of obtaining better vaporisation has forced many designers to change intake manifold designs. Many use the much-talked-of hot spot, others merely jacket the intake and by-pass some exhaust gas into the jacket. Others preheat the fuel and jacket the intake. The internal manifold, that is that placing of the intake passages in the casting, is continued in most cases, this form being used on the majority of engines in place of an external manifold of any great length.

A student of automobile design will be impressed with the new bodies and their detail. Cowls have been changed, tops and side curtains improved, seating and windshields bettered. The enclosed car is here in many better designs. The two-passenger car, the three-passenger and the limousine have hardly any representatives compared with the rest of the field. The average line now includes a five-or seven-passenger, a four-passenger, coupe and sedan. One will at once notice the new hoods and the characteristic hood angle carried to the windshield. The bevel side body shows a very decided loss.

The production body designer has had a hard job on his hands in attempting to get something really different, either in open or closed models. It is disappointing to some extent to see so many touring cars, coupes and sedans which at a glance seem identical because of the use of the same general lines. In some cases there is so little distinction that one cannot tell one make of car from another without looking at the name plate on the radiator. The majority of open cars have the high hood line popularised last year and the hoods have many louvres close together. A trend not apparent to the observer is that relating to the production of enclosed cars which seem to be running far ahead of last year. A fair average among makers of importance is 35 percent of total production. With the admitted crudeness of the ordinary open car with cape top and fabric side curtains, it would appear that in a few years the convertible type of enclosed car will supersede the open car as the standard product of our industry.

It is a little too early to expect that real development in chassis construction which will bring the average weight down some reasonable extent. There are some cars on the market which still weigh as much as 1,200 pounds per passenger; others as little as 400 pounds. The former indicates gross inefficiency but even the latter figure can be improved upon, either by the use of lighter and stronger metals, more scientific design or both. This could be done without in any way sacrificing either riding comfort or roominess. We must, at least give Europe credit for producing dozens of vehicles in the light car class which are promising samples of a type to be followed here.

Before going into the remainder of chassis detail, it is quite noticeable that the lubrication of the chassis parts has been given a great deal of consideration. We are gradually coming to oil cups, where oil is practical and where not, to high pressure grease lubrication, such as the Alemite system. The familiar hand-turned grease cup placed in such a location that only a contortionist can get at it, must shortly become obsolete. When it does and when the lubrication of inaccessible parts is done either automatically from a central reservoir or made as easy as filling the crankcase, we shall have cars that cost considerably less to maintain. To this end there must be further development of oil lubricating systems for many parts, the use of bushings which do not require lubrication, or the extension of the lubricating medium to a place where the owner can get at it quickly and easily.

The continuation of the acceptance of the plate and disc varieties of clutches is but a natural expectation in view of the reliability and high degree of satisfaction this type has given. There are considerably more plate designs built along the same general lines.

The magnetic transmission which was heralded as a possible substitute for the present form of drive has failed miserably, having no more following in the passenger car field than it had when it started.

We cannot fail to appreciate what has been going on in the development of the non-metal universal joint. There are now many makers employing the fabric type who never used them before, and it is only fair to say that twice this number are considering the use of the non-metal type, where its application is practical. The fact that the fabric joint is noiseless and does not require lubrication should at once appeal to the designer whose chassis layout permits of the use of this form.

The standard form of drive, however, employed on the majority of cars today is that consisting of a tubular shaft with two metal joints. The number of cars using separate torque members consitute less than 30 percent of the whole, and naturally so since we have had such great success with the so-called Hotchkiss drive, in which the rear springs are called upon to take the drive and torque stresses.

There has been a decided falling off in the number of transmissions located apart from the engine-clutch unit, and because of Overland abandonment of the rear axle transmission, this form also has lost. There has been a corresponding gain for the unit power plant form of construction which, by the way, has been taken up in Europe to a marked degree. Almost 96 percent of the chassis have unit plants. From what has been learned, there are no further difficulties with alignment of units, or with noise. Rear axles have received little attention and sadly enough since they are said to be greatly overweight. This unnecessary increase in unsprung weight brings about an interference with the best riding comfort and increased wear on the rear tires.

While brakes have not been given any attention to speak of it is no indication that development has been neglected. Our standard form consists of two sets of brakes acting on the rear wheels. The advantages of the transmission brake no doubt have been set aside either because of the increased cost or the difficulty of getting the room just where wanted. Some designers, it is understood, are going ahead with braking system designs regardless of slight extra cost, and then we shall have some braking system which will be of some real value in hilly country where extreme service is needed.

At least one manufacturer will introduce a model with front wheel brakes. Naturally the car will be a high priced one, but a talk with the designer resulted in the knowledge that his experience has taught him that he cannot get the same braking performance without the use of brakes on all four wheels.

Spring design itself has not received much attention though the semi-elliptic type has shown a slight gain and now is used on about half the chassis models. Three-quarter elliptic and cantilever types have lost slightly, while the six or seven other forms of springing in use have not changed materially. Wheels show marked progress. Though the wood wheel is standard, there are more disc wheels in use and about the same number of wire wheel models. There now are about six different disc wheel constructions to be found. The aluminum wheel recently announced will no doubt be a big factor this year providing its price is not too high to keep it out of the standard equipment list.

TIGHTEN STEERING CRANK

When the bolt fails to take up wear in the square hole in the steering crank thrust a small steel plate in the slot to keep it open and then strike the arm a sharp blow with a hammer just above the hole. This will be found more satisfactory than the use of shims.

AUTO-THEFT LAW

The national motor vehicle law is now in effect and it is a Federal offense, punishable by a fine of $5,000 or a prison term up to five years, to steal an automobile in one state and drive it into another.

It is estimated that in January he State of Pennsylvania will have licensed 200,000 passenger cars, 30,000 commercial cars and 300,000 drivers and operators.

RESULT OF TRIALS

When the Chalmers engineers were satisfied that they had developed two great devices in the hot spot and ram's horn they next sought the laboratory of the race-track for a genuine test. At Sheepshead Bay it was put through the equivalent of 50,000 ordinary miles to capture the official 24 hours' AAA record. This remarkable success resulted in equipping Chalmers cars with the hot spot and ram's horn.

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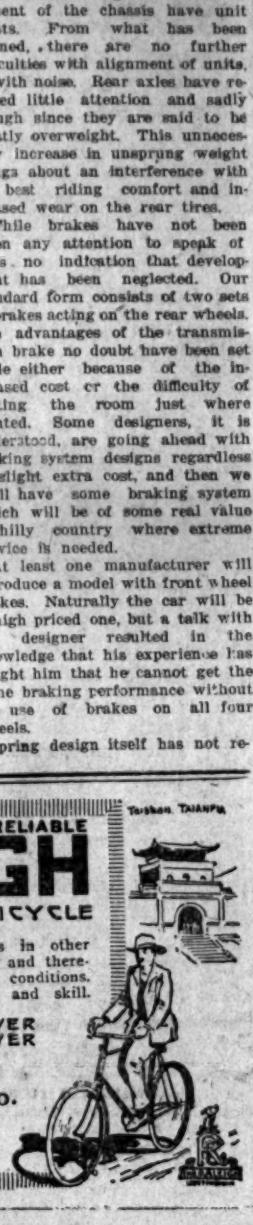

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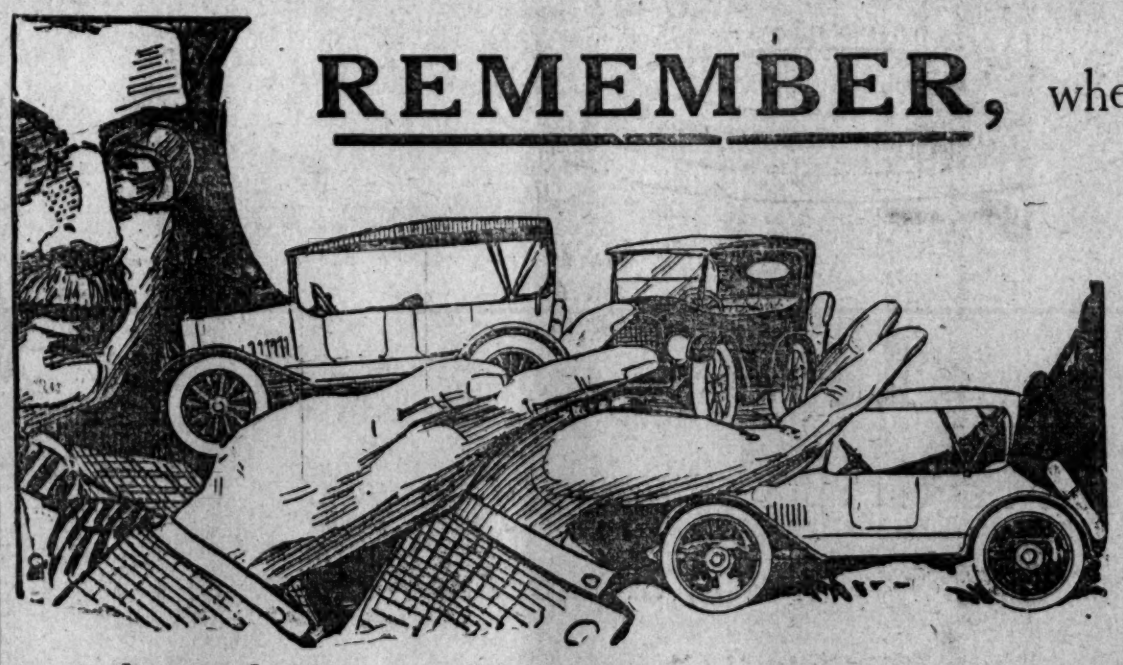

REMEMBER, when buying a car that the transaction is not complete till you have taken out an
X. S. POLICY
for to buy a car one day and have an accident the next is by no means an uncommon experience.
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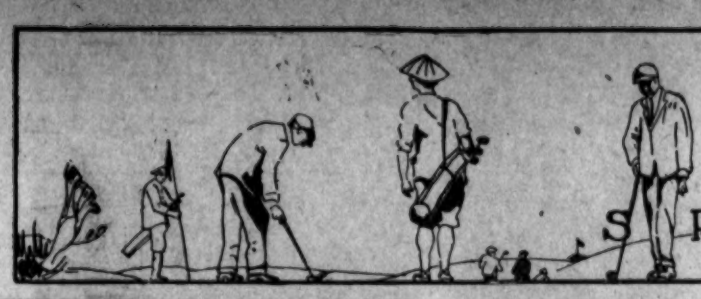
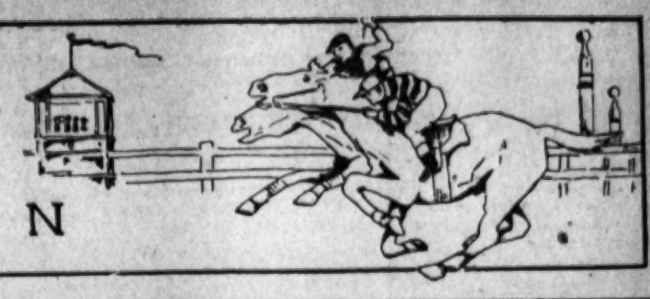


The China Press

SPORT SECTION



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1920

SHANGHAI AND NAVY IN DRAW

Sailor And Civilian Teams Play 2-2 Game On Muddy Field

SHOULD MEET AGAIN

Elevens Would Stage Great Battle Under Good Weather Conditions

A team composed of men from the Alacrity, Hawkins and Kinsha met another team representing Shanghai yesterday on the Police ground. A late start was made as several players did not turn up, thinking that there would be no game and others had to be called up on the phone to turn out.

The ground was in a deplorable state for football, patches of water here and there, and it was really due to a desire to give the Navy team a game, that a start was eventually made at twenty minutes to four, playing 30 minutes each way.

The Navy team was the first to press after the kick off and before five minutes had elapsed their center-forward had cleverly worked his way pass Quayle and had beaten Canda who was playing in goal. The Navy team continued to press and had the better of the game right through but they were generally weak in front of the goal and on several occasions when they had worked their way up they would either shoot eractically or straight at the goalie's hands.

SOFOULIS SCORES

At the other end both Forshaw and Sofoulis missed scoring by narrow margins while Wilsen twice shot wide. The equalising goal was scored by Sofoulis ten minutes later. After this goal both teams attacked in turn but up to the interval the score sheet was unchanged.

When the teams crossed over Shanghai was the first to press and after ten minutes of play Sofoulis was able to give his side the lead by a pretty shot. The Navy did not give up but instead started to shake things up with the result that before long they were able to again bring the scores level through their inside left who cleverly headed the ball into the goal.

After this both teams tried hard to take the lead, but both defenses were too good for the forwards and the latter's tactics were generally spoiled by the defenders. On a few occasions the forwards did work their way up to good shooting positions but their shots were either weak or easily cleared by the goalie.

Torry Wilson once sent in a fine center and both Sofoulis and Cooke missed scoring when they both slipped two yards from the goal and had only the goalie to beat. Cooke on another occasion worked his way through but shot miserably at goal.

FORWARDS WEAK

The wet state of the ground spoiled good play and it was very difficult to control the ball. To an extent this explains the weakness of the forwards in front of goal as they had to be very careful not to slip when they were in a position to shoot. Several chances were thrown away when the forwards slipped and left the ball to the backs who had also to be careful not to miskick it or, as happened several times yesterday, to kick the ground instead.

Up to time the Shanghai team was still pressing but they were unable to take the lead and the game finally ended in a draw of two goals each.

Yesterday's Navy team was certainly not easy to beat and but for the wet state of the ground, would have given a fine exhibition of football. The combination of the team was very good and the husky backs were always on the job much to the annoyance of Robertson, Sofoulis, Forshaw and Cooke who certainly didn't have things their own way. The goalkeeper brought off a few good saves and cannot be blamed for the two goals against him.

For Shanghai, Quayle and Isherwood were very safe at back, Robertson at halfback and Forshaw, Sofoulis, Wilson and Cooke forwards did what was expected of them and the state of the ground permitted. One fault of Shanghai's forwards yesterday was to hang on to the ball too long and also they should have given Wilson at outside left better support.

It is hoped that a return match will be arranged when, given good weather and firm ground, a good match should take place.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

On Wednesday next ratepayers meet
To pass the resolutions.
"Should Chinese have a Council seat?"
Brings numerous solutions,
And Ezra gets a Little help
On his electric burner.
Reports on vice
Do not suffice
For "Canning" Skinner Turner.

* * *

The trouble in this S.V.C.
Required a lot of thinking,
But now the lads of Company B
To their success are drinking.
"Apologise, then join again"
At which not e'en a few bit,
A real square deal
The breach would 'Heal'
Each 'True man' grow a Cubit.

* * *

Sir Robert Hart stands on the Bund
In every kind of weather,
Some days his noble head is sunned,
Then wind and rain together
Will beat upon that figure lone.
We wish he would come back, sir,
His lighthouse chart,
His kindly heart
He took—a Hart we lack, sir.

* * *

And now we have an Autocrat
Whose Customs we don't like sir;
He collars both the lean and fat,
And if we kick, its "Hike," sir.
He doesn't care for paper talk,
Dismisses Mr. Wyatt.
Say! Have a 'Hart'
Or you will start
Some storms, or e'en a riot.

* * *

Miss Marie Tempest is expected here today with Mr. Graham Browne and company. The clever comedienne is due to open at the Lyceum Theater tomorrow night in Somerset Maughan's comedy "Penelope." Miss Tempest's management has been well advised to bring down the prices despite the excellent goods that will be offered to the local playgoer. It is to be hoped that a full house will greet the fine company.

By the way Mr. Somerset Maughan for years had difficulty in gaining recognition for his plays, which were continually going the rounds of the managers. One day Graham Browne, Miss Tempest's leading man, was in Charles Frohman's office when another new play by Maughan was brought up. Frohman was not much impressed with it but Graham Browne asked to be allowed to take it home and read it. It appealed to him strongly as well worth trying. It did not take much to induce Frohman to let Miss Tempest and Mr. Browne take the play in hand. It was put into rehearsal and turned out an enormous success.

This play was "Penelope" which ran for nearly a year at the Comedy Theater, London, and afterwards took New York by storm.

* * *

"The Marriage of Kitty" by Cosmo Gordon Lennox will be produced on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. This is the brilliant comedy that gives Miss Tempest just the chances she asks for. She has played the part of Kitty over a thousand times and is simply delightful in the part. It is one of her very best roles.

Here is the story told briefly. Sir Reginald Belsize is to come into a fortune, left by an uncle, provided that he does not marry a Peruvian widow, but that he DOES enter the holy bonds within a year.

A marriage with Kitty Silverton is arranged, the object being for the new husband to obtain a divorce later on and marry the Peruvian, Madame de Semiano. It takes the parties some time to agree to, what madame calls, "The outrageous suggestion," but eventually the ceremony is performed, and Sir Reginald leaving his wife on the banks of Lake Geneva, comfortably fitted up in a cosy little villa, departs for his "honeymoon" with the Peruvian.

Kitty, who had made up like a scarecrow for the marriage, captivates the erring husband on his return to see about the divorce, and in the end the unorthodox couple beat a retreat in a taxi, whilst Madame indulges in hysterics, and on recovery sets out to make it up with a lover she has thrown over in Brazil. There you have all the ingredients for a Tempest comedy.

* * *

HUMPHREY BISHOP

Humphrey Bishop passed through Shanghai last Sunday taking with him a company of twenty. He is going to play a short season in Japan and hopes to return to Shanghai to play at the Lyceum Theater from May 1 to 15.

He has been roving about a good deal since he came here last with Mr. Harry Russan. South Africa, India, East Africa have all had the chance of enjoying what I gather to be a unique show. He visited Mesopotamia and they like him there so well that weeks flew by before he was able to get away with an increased reputation and a big bank roll.

Humphrey Bishop with the bigger half of his company invaded me in the afternoon and drained me out of tea, cakes, ginger ales and all etceteras. But they are good company. They hauled up a dulcitone and then aroused the neighbors with songs and concerted numbers that simply charmed. Had I been aware of the invasion beforehand I should have done a little box office work on the side, and with six and five dollars cleaned up enough to pay the washing. I think you will like the pack. They certainly have plenty of snap.

* * *

It was only a couple of weeks ago that the A.D.C. had to bid good bye to Mr. George Wingrove who had served the club splendidly for forty years. Now the amateurs, and their committee are losing three men who have all been instruments in the club's success. Mr. R. C. Young is leaving this week for a well-earned rest and he takes with him not only the best wishes of all A.D.C. members but also of those large crowds of singers who have been welded into a harmonious mass under his capable direction. We look forward to his return and hope that he will have another musical show to give us as good as "The Pirates of Penzance."

Mr. C. E. Peacock the A.D.C.'s energetic secretary also leaves in the near future. He has steered the club for some years past and leaves it in smooth waters. It is not only with the pen that Mr. Peacock proved useful. I can remember him waggling the baton on more than one occasion and with right good success. He will be missed from the Race Club also where he was always known to have a pony and a smile.

Mr. 'Erb Langley has been an A.D.C. committeeman for quite a long time. He goes to England in a few days time and will probably put in a lot of time in the West Country.

But London is bound to find him looking out for plays that might be useful for his club. 'Erb has always aspired to play parts like Romeo and Hamlet but up to the present he has made distinct hits in burlesque parts. His old actor character in the last vaudeville show was quite one of the very best bits in the production. He also caused quite a furore with his imitations of Charlie Chaplin some two or three years ago. Perhaps he will play Hamlet on his return.

This same 'Erb the actor is some cueist too. He went through last season without a defeat in the Clubs' tourney. He plays cricket, takes a wicket sometimes, makes a run or two and we all like him. Best wishes for a grand holiday.

* * *

The A.D.C. are inviting lovers of Shakespeare who would care to assist in the forthcoming production of Twelfth Night to send in their names to Business Manager Armstrong. I hear that a number of names have already been forwarded and it is likely that a preliminary reading of the play will take place this week. Should this catch the eye of a budding Irving, or Sothern, or of an Ellen Terry or Julia Marlowe, then now is the time to get busy.

* * *

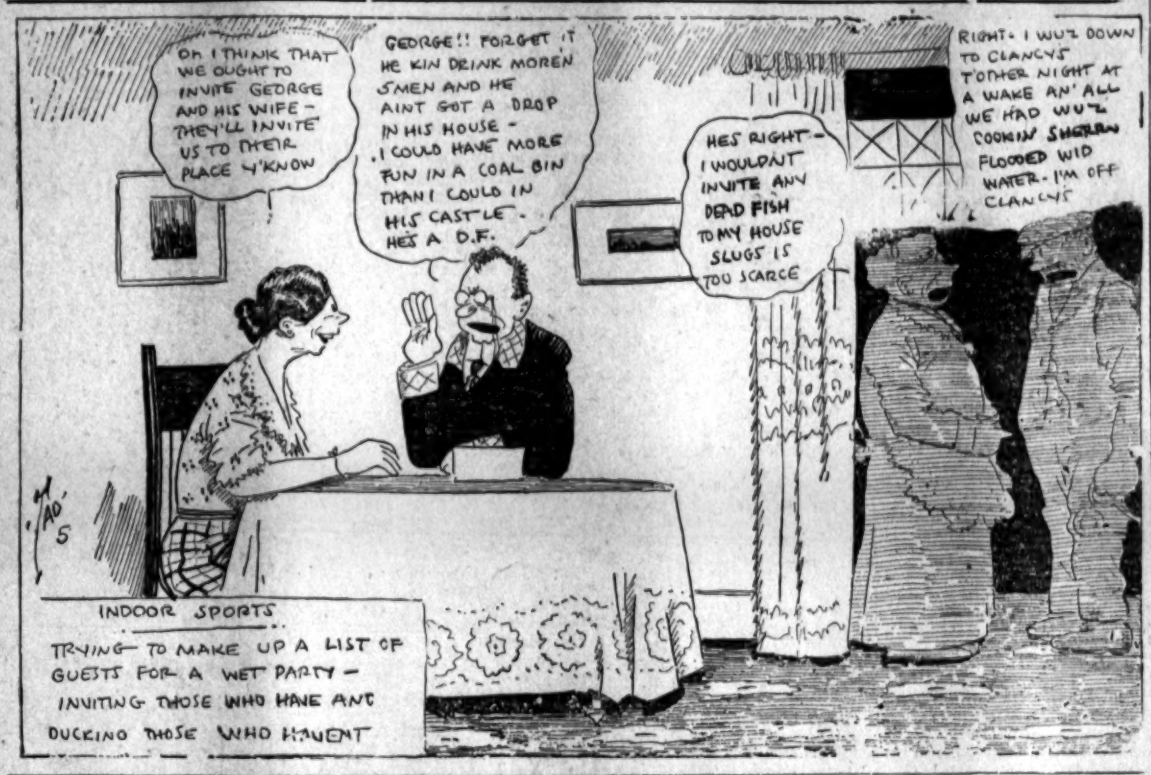
What happened to the Shanghai Football Club last week? They did have a nasty time of it. After making sure of the premier position on the senior league table they went out to conquer St. Xaviers but Brother Faust's boys didn't give them a look in. Four goals up against the Champions and nary a score in return. It was like old times to see the Saints topping the play.

To celebrate a pleasant season the S.F.C. contemplate having a dinner. Quite a good idea, Craigie Ross. Keep your men together and let good fellowship reign supreme.

* * *

Nice weather for ducks lately. The youngsters of the Cathedral School have tried on two occasions to run off their sports but each time the rain has baulked them. If things will only improve they hope to hold the meeting on the Recs Ground (thanks to the kindness of the Recs) next Wednesday. If you are not attending the ratepayers meeting you might possibly enjoy some of the enthusiasm of the youthful sportsmen. Come along.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


OH I THINK THAT WE OUGHT TO INVITE GEORGE AND HIS WIFE - THEY'LL INVITE US TO THEIR PLACE Y'KNOW
GEORGE!! FORGET IT HE KIN DRINK MOREN 5MEN AND HE AINT GOT A DROP IN HIS HOUSE - I COULD HAVE MORE FUN IN A COAL BIN THAN I COULD IN HIS CASTLE - HES A D.F.
HES RIGHT - I WOULDNT INVITE ANY DEAD FISH TO MY HOUSE SLUGS IS TOO SCARCE
RIGHT - I WUZ DOWN TO CLANCYS T'OTHER NIGHT AT A WAKE AN' ALL WE HAD WUZ COOKIN SHERRY FLOODED WID WATER - I'M OFF CLANCYS
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO MAKE UP A LIST OF GUESTS FOR A WET PARTY - INVITING THOSE WHO HAVE AND DUCKING THOSE WHO HAVENT

At The Theaters

Marie Tempest, whose fame as an actress is international although she is billed as an English star, is to open an engagement at the Lyceum Theater on Monday evening. She is supported by Graham Browne and a carefully selected cast in a repertoire of famous "Tempest" comedies. Prices for the plays have been reduced to $4 for stalls and dress circle. Miss Tempest is to appear under the management of Wilfred Cotton. The opening bill is to be "Penelope," one of W. Somerset Maugham's great comedies.

AT THE CARLTON

A semi-theatrical entertainment is promised patrons of the Carlton at Dinner and Supper Monday evening and for an indefinite engagement. The Misses de Vine and Terry, Australian society entertainers, and Miss Viola Verclaire, violinist and saxaphonist, are billed to appear. They are reputed to be talented and the Shanghai public is anticipating most interesting enter-entertainment.

AT THE APOLLO

Telepathic seances by the experimental psychologist, Eugene de Rubini, billed as the man with six senses, is to be the attraction at the Apollo Theater Monday and Tuesday evening. DeRubini, in a private exhibition before the newspaper representatives here, gave an exhibition which was mystifying and convinced many of the spectators of his unusual powers.

On Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday the attraction is to be the Rex Beach mystery melodrama "The Crimson Gardenia" with Owen Moore, Heda Nova, Tully Marshal, Edwin Stevens and an all star cast.

Tonight Charlie Chaplin in "A Night's Pleasure" and Mabel Normand in "Upstairs" will be repeated. This bill will also be presented at matinees this afternoon and tomorrow at 3 p.m.

AT THE ISIS

Fannie Ward in "The Cry of the Weak" is to be the bill at the Isis tonight. This is an extra selected star photoplay in five parts. Pathe's latest gazette will be on the bill and Lonesome Luke will advise the patrons of the theater to "Count Your Change," a one reel Harold Lloyd comedy. Today's matinee will be the third and fourth episodes of Marie Walcamp's great serial "The Red Glove."

AT THE OLYMPIC

Hazel Dawn in "Clarissa" will be repeated as the bill at the Olympic today at matinee and night performances and tomorrow night. This is a drama of love and intrigue that took well with the audience last evening.

AT THE VICTORIA

"Punctured Romance," a Charlie Chaplin-Mabel Normand comedy that has rocked the world with laughter, is the bill at today's matinee at the Victoria. The bill for tonight's performance and tomorrow's matinee and evening is to be George Beban in "His Sweetheart." Beban's hit on the speaking stage on Broadway assures theatergoers of the class of this screen production.

Tales Of A Wayside Tee

BY GRANTLAND RICE

"The trouble with most golfers," remarked a cagey old Scotch professional the other day, "is that the bigger the match, the more important it seems to be, the harder they try and the harder they hit at the ball."

"This is a human trait," he continued, "but, of course, it should be the other way. Did you ever watch Chick Evans closely in a championship match, especially in the open championship? If you have, you will notice that instead of extending his swing he shortens it to only a three-quarter stroke. Chick is an old campaigner. He knows in any medal round that direction is worth more than distance without direction, and he goes back to safety first. You never see him slugging at the ball in one of these big matches. He is out there swinging easily and naturally, with his full swing cut down and held under better control. It would be a great thing if all golfers watched this point more closely."

UNDER PRESSURE

The Old Timer was precisely correct. We watched Chick Evans start his first round at Brae-Burn last June. We had not seen him play since the pre-war days at Merion in 1916.

It was our impression that he had shortened his stroke to a three-quarter swing. It was certainly not the full swing of 1916. There was no sign of pressing. Yet he got all the distance that he needed and continued to hold the middle of the course. In his first thirty-six holes he was not in the rough and he had no wild shot to a sand trap, right or left.

At the end of the first thirty-six holes he was the only golfer in the big field who did not have a 6 in his card—nothing worse than 5's. If his extreme steadiness from tee to green had been followed by sound putting he would have been well in front.

THE SANE WAY

There are few wiser campaigners than Frank Hoyt, of the Engineers' Club. The veteran has been at the old game through enough years to know. He is one of the few who have profitted to the limit by experience.

If you will watch him in any tournament or in any hard match you will observe this feature of his play:

For the first four or five holes he swings the club easily, making no effort to get distance. He is content to merely clear the rough. But as he warms up to his work and gets going he begins to hit a trifle harder, hole by hole, until when the time arrives to extend his swing he is getting from twenty-five to forty yards more than he did at the start. Long experience has taught him that the start of a hard round is no time to begin pressing; that it is a much easier matter to take a lusty swing after the third or fourth hole has been played than it is from the first tee, where most golfers are a trifle self-conscious and muscularly restricted.

Yet the average golfer makes a wild attempt to hit that first one a mile, with the result that if you stand by any first tee in a big tournament you will see the big majority of tee shots missed.

THE OTHER SIDE

At Oakmont last August we watched Bobby Jones in both practice and play. In practice he was hitting every drive down the middle. But when it came to match play he was a bit erratic off the tee through most of the tournament. He was getting tremendous distances, but not nearly as straight as we have seen him before.

We asked Stuart Maiden, his old and first instructor, what the trouble was.

"Simple enough," said Maiden. "In practice he is hitting every ball perfectly—straight down the middle. But in practice he is swinging easily, keeping his natural swing. In his matches he is trying to get just a trifle more distance. He is hitting just a little harder than he should and the result is uncertain direction. It is the natural tendency of a seventeen-year-old boy to knock the cover off. I have told him where the fault is, but it is something that only more experience can prove to him. If he would stick to his easy, natural swing, which has a lot of natural power, he would not only be straight down the middle, but as far as any man here."

CONCERNING THE DUFFER

This goes for the duffer, as well as the star. He has a match on which he is extremely desirous of winning. With this worthy purpose in view, he steps up and opens fire with the Giant Swing at the first tee. He is going to win the entire match at the first hole. And, taking this mighty wallop, he is deeply annoyed to find that he has smeared the ball.

If he would only step up and swing easily at the start, letting the club do a big part of the work as he keeps his body out of the swing in a simple effort, he would be astonished to see how much better results he obtains.

But the more he wants to win the harder he swings, when conditions should be exactly reversed.

Later on, after he has got away two or three good drives and his confidence is better established, he can insert more power and possibly get away with it. But he will rarely get away with it from the crest of the first tee.

There is a slogan of the game known as "Don't press." This slogan certainly belongs to the first three or four holes, whether it be for an Evans or for a 20-handicap man. There may be times during a round to knock the cover off, but they do not belong at the start of any match. The only sane idea is to give yourself a chance to get going with an easy, steady swing until your golfing system is thoroughly warmed up, with all the kinks removed.

Basketball

Yesterday afternoon on the floor of Haskell Gymnasium Shanghai College defeated St. John's University in a fast basketball game, 30-24. The teams were evenly matched and the score was 15 to 14 in favor of Shanghai at the end of the first half. In the second half Shanghai gradually gained. The game was one of the cleanest and fastest ever played at Shanghai College. Feng and Pang started for the home team and Tyau for the visitors. The summary as follows:

Shanghai College 30		St. John's 24
D. S. Feng	c	F. C. Yang
		T. C. Chen
Sam Pan	rf	Z. P. Tong
G. Y. Fang	lf	C. H. Tyao
T. T. Zee	rg	C. H. Yang
F C. Hwang	lg	T. T. Mo
B. G. Djou		

St. John's goals from floor: Tyao, 5; Tong, 2; Yang, 2, St. John's goals from foul: Tyao, 5; Yang, 1. Shanghai goals from floor: Feng, 5; Pan, 2; Zee, 1, Hwang, 1; Djou, 1, Shanghai goals from foul: Feng, 4; Pan, 6. Referee Mr. Glauque, Umpire, Mr. Rugh, Scorer, Ching, Timer, Chang.

Zalsman Recital Friday

The third musicale afternoon to be given by Mr. Gerard Zalsman will be held at the Carlton Cafe Friday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock. It will be in the form of a song recital and Mr. Zalsman will be assisted by Mrs. Zalsman, Mrs. Beale and Mr. Speelman: Mrs. Malpas and Mrs. Cavanagh will be at the piano.

The following is the program:

1. a.—Duet ..Benedetto Marcello
   b.—Ave Verum ...Mercadante
   Mrs. Beale and Mr. Zalsman
2. a.—Love Song ..... Brahms
   b.—Down in the Forest Landon Ronald
   c.—Nuit d'Etoiles ....Debussy
   Mr. Zalsman
3. a.—Ojubel myn hart ...Kuyler
   b.—Faithful Johnny Beethoven
   c.—Hopak ..... Moussorgski
   Mrs. Zalsman
4. a.—The Slighted Swain Old English
   b.—Mary of Allendale Old English
   c.—False Phillis..Old English
   Mr. Zalsman
5. Go pretty Rose .....Marsias
6. Jewel Song (Faust) ...Gounod
   Mrs. Beale and Mrs. Zalsman
   Mrs. Beale
7. a...Lente .....C. van Rennes
   b.—Peine d'amour ...Biangini
   c.—Uw Naam .....Rich Hol
   Mr. and Mrs. Zalsman
8. a.—Duet Faust .....Gounod
   b.—Cavatine ..... Gounod
   c.—Finale Faust .....Gounod
   Mrs. Beale
   Mr. Speelman
   Mr. Zalsman

NO CONCERT TODAY

Owing to the Public Band having been engaged to perform at the Light Horse Camp on Easter Sunday, there will be no performances at the Town Hall today.

MORRISS PONIES WIN 6 OUT OF 11

A. J. P. Heard Has Great Day And Finishes First In Five Races

CLOSE CONTESTS IN MUD

Track Is Heavy But Bracing Weather Brings Out Big Throng

The first day's program of races of the sixty-second meeting of the International Recreation Club at Kiangwan yesterday was noteworthy by reason of the remarkable showing made by ponies of the stable of Mr. Henry Morriss. Of the eleven events of the card, the Morriss colors finished first in no less than six events and in a single event finished second. Among the riders of the day the palm must be awarded to Mr. A. J. P. Heard, for of the six Morriss winners he rode five.

The Morriss stable's record of events for the day reads as follows: Pennyfield won the second race; Maresfield won the fourth race; Seafield, ridden by Mr. J. H. Hayes, won the fifth race; Tichfield won the sixth race; Loganfield won the tenth race and Letchfield won the eleventh race. In the third race Letchfield, ridden by Mr. G. G. C. Harper, finished second.

BIG CROWD OUT

Fairly clear weather with now and again a sight of the sun brought out a big crowd and the grandstand was well packed. The track due to recent rains was heavy and at points took on the appearance of a morass which made the going for men and beasts not only difficult but carried also the element of danger. A flying ball of mud and small stones struck Mr. Frank Vida in the eye in one of the events and resulted in a painful injury.

Despite the condition of the track some good racing was seen with several hard fought finishes. A thrill that was furnished came in the fifth race, The Easter Maiden Steeplechase, when Mr. G. G. C. Harper was thrown from his mount, Mr. E. H. McMichael's Black Fox. Mr. Harper not only recaptured the pony, but managed to finish third in the race.

In general the dividends paid were not remarkable, but one of $75.40 is worthy of mention: This was paid on the ninth race when Mr. J. L. de Zutter's Unionist, ridden by Mr. W. F. Crokam, finished first.

THE SUMMARY

1.—The C. G. R. Race.—Value $300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For griffins of 1920. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by Chinese gentlemen riders. Jockeys who have won 3 or more races, 3 lbs. extra. Non-winning jockeys who have started or not, allowed 7 lbs. Maidens, allowed 5 lbs. winners of 2 or more races, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance $5.—One and a quarter miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Astral's Astral (Mr. D. S. Li)	147—1
Mr. Lansing's Oldsmobile, (Mr. H. W. Ip)	140—2
Mr. Chow Sung's Ace of Diamonds (Mr. H. F. Hu)	150—3

Also ran: Evening Star (Mr. P. C. Wu) Little Nemo (Mr. L. F. Soong); Polaris (Mr. L. Sih), Homeland (Mr. Y. Wong).

Won by many lengths.

Time—2:50 3-5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $22.70, for place, $5.60, $5.50 and $6.10. Cash Sweep.—1st, 169; 2nd, 300; 3rd, 125. Unplaced—170, 81, 148 and 191.

2.—The Easter Flyaway Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of since February 21, 1920, a 5 Furlongs race, 5 lbs. extra. (Jockey allowance). Entrance $5.—Five furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss's Pennyfield (Mr. Heard)	160—1
Mr. Cloud's Sideway (Mr. J. Liou)	152—2
Mr. Harry White's Victoria (Mr. D. S. Li)	149—3

Also ran: Kowloon (Mr. F. R. Vida), Shooting (Mr. Bremner), Leszek (Mr. H. W. Ip), Old Joe (Mr. Crokam), Eastern Star (Mr. H. F. Hu), Whitehaven (Mr. W. Hill), Inveravon, late Golden Melody (Mr. J. C. Bauld), Lightning Raider (Mr. Harper), Charing Cross (Mr. Knoll), The Dean (Mr. Rowe), Oronoco (Mr. T. U. Yih), Prairiewind (Mr. Hulther).

Won by 1½ lengths; four lengths.

Time—1:19.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $10.20, for place, $7.30, $14.70, $17.00. Cash Sweep.—1st, 159; 2nd, 149; 3rd, 405. Unplaced—316, 112, 125, 272, 167, 317, 375, 286, 287, 258, 56 and 151.

3.—The Chaazee Cup.—Value $300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For griffins of 1920. Weight for inches as

(Continued on Page 2)

MORRISS PONIES WIN 6 OUT OF 11

(Continued from Page 1)

per scale. Maidens, allowed 5 lbs. Winners of 2 or more races, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance $5.—One mile.

lbs.
Mrs. Yih's White Diamond (Mr. T. U. Yih) ....152—1
Mr. Henry Morriss's Letchfield (Mr. Harper) ..147—2
Mr. Meguro's Mikasa (Mr. J. Liou) .....158—3
Also ran: Lighting (Mr. L. F. Soong), Sticky Beak (Mr. Hearo), Victory Star (Mr. W. Hill), Prespa, late Four of a Kind (Mr. Y. Wong), Lakana (Mr. F. R. Vida), Full House (Mr. H. F. Hu), Yellow Paper (Mr. H. W. Ip).

Won by one length; two lengths.
Time—2:13 1-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $14.50, for place, $8.70, $20.70 and $10.00.
Cash Sweep.—1st, 249; 2nd, 479; 3rd, 86. Unplaced—404, 394, 165, 43, 403, 414 and 134.

4.—**The Yangtsze Stakes.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens, allowed 7 lbs. (Jockey allowance). Entrance $5.—One and a quarter miles.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss Maresfield (Mr. Heard) ...155—1
Mr. Tucksong's Guiding Star (Mr. W. Hill) ..158—2
Mr. Vigilant's Ladis (Mr. F. R. Vida) .....155—3
Also ran: Ralph de Palma (Mr. Harper), Passing Cloud, late New Star (Mr. H. F. Hu), Newcastle (Mr. Knoll), Yellow Diamond (Mr. T. U. Yih), Sans Peur (Mr. Bremner), Three of Spades, late Honglist (Mr. J. Liou), Haruna (Mr. H. Tomono), Daintylight, late Daintysand (Mr. Hulthen).

Won by many lengths; three lengths.
Time—2:46 1-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $21.70, for place, $7.70, $7.90, $6.20 and $16.70.
Cash Sweep.—1st, 184; 2nd, 173; 3rd, 341. Unplaced—354, 126, 315, 269, 340, 50, 438 and 409.

5.—**The Eastern Maiden Steeplechase.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For all China ponies that have never won a steeplechase. Weight 155 lbs. 5 Starters or "No Race." If "No Race," "The Open Selling Plate" will be substituted. (Jockey allowance). Entrance $5.—About two miles.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss's Seafield, (J. A. Hayes) ..155—1
Mr. J. H. Liddell's Dunera (Mr. Bremner) .....165—2
Mr. E. H. McMichael's Black Fox (Mr. Harper) .....150—3
Also ran: White Spear (Mr. Elliot), The Dragon, late Dragonland (Mr. Rowe).

Won by many lengths; ½ length.
Time—5:25 1-5.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $9.90, for place, $6.10 and $6.60.
Cash Sweep.—1st, 475; 2nd, 409; 3rd, 253. Unplaced.—226 and 210.

6.—**The Easter Criterion Stakes.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens, allowed 10 lbs. (Jockey allowance). Entrance $5.—One mile.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss' Tichfield (Mr. Heard) ..155—1
Mr. A. S. Yih's Persimmon (Mr. H. F. Hu) ....155—2
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's Night Hawk, late Hsin Zo Hwa (Mr. Knoll)..152—3
Also ran: Polar Star (Mr. Dalgarno), Harvestland (Mr. Y. Wong).

Won by four lengths; a neck.
Time—2:15.
Pari-mutuel.—For win, $6.00, for place, $5.60 and $8.50.
Cash Sweep.—1st, 83; 2nd, 92; 3rd, 82. Unplaced—589 and 509.

7.—**The April Handicap.**—Value $400, second pony, $150, third pony, $100. For griffins of 1920. Weights published on morning of race. Winners after publication of the weights to carry 5 lbs. extra. Entrance $5. One and one quarter miles.

lbs.
Mr. Meguro's Yoshino (Mr. J. Liou) .....138—1
Mr. Leaf's Bright Folly (Mr. T. U. Yih) .....161—2
Mr. K. D. Soo's Beating (Mr. F. R. Vida) .....147—3
Also ran—Co-operation (Mr. W. G. Crokam), Sun Star (Mr. W. Hill), Rupee Bill (Mr. H. F. Hu) and Barometer (Mr. Knoll).

Won by three-fourths of a length, many lengths. Time 2:47.
Pari-mutuel—For win, $31.60; for place, $13.80; $13.80 and $11.50.
Cash sweep—First, 503; second, 7; third, 132. Unplaced—540, 373, 292 and 170.

8.—**The Easter Stakes.**—Value $300, second pony, $125, third pony, $100. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Three quarters of a mile.

lbs.
Mr. Hart's Evangelist (Mr. J. Liou) .....155—1
Mr. Day's Dryland (Mr. Knoll) .....158—2
Mr. K. D. Soo's Heating (Mr. W. Hill) .....158—3
Also ran—Barton (Mr. L. F. Soong), Mulderg (Mr. J. C. Bauld), Xerxes (Mr. A. J. P. Heard), Longstop (Mr. T. U. Yih), Saucy Thing (Mr. D. S. Li), Reputation (Mr. W. G. Crokam), Dites Donc (Mr. H. F. Hu), April Fool (Mr. H. W. Ip), Kumano (Mr. H. Tomono) and Foreigniand (Mr. Y. Wong).

Won by half length, a neck. Time 1:38 1-5.
Pari-mutuel—For win, $48.60; for place, $12; $7.10 and $10.90.
Cash sweeps—First, 199; second, 455; third, 492. Unplaced—438, 550, 58, 211, 453, 540, 531, 217, 50 and 470.

9.—**The Easter Selling Plate.**—Value $400, second pony, $125, third pony, $100. For all China ponies. If entered to be sold for $400. Weight for inches as per scale, if to be sold for $300, allowed 5 lbs. if to be sold for $200, allowed 10 pounds.

lbs.
Mr. J. L. de Zutter's Unionist (Mr. W. F. Crokam) ..145—1
Messrs. McBain Bros.' Golden Feather (Mr. Knoll)..145—2
Mr. Stubbs' The Kangani (Mr. J. A. Hayes) .....150—3
Also ran—Kowloon (Mr. J. Liou), Automobile (Mr. H. F. Hu), Bushton (Mr. W. Hill), Cuckfield (Mr. H. J. P. Heard), Yangtsze-Kiang (Mr. S. B. M. Bremner), Little Winnie late Kantara (Mr. F. Soong), Ye Illusionist (Mr. S. Matsumoto), Silly Thing (Mr. D. S. Li) and Merrysand, late Dunmore (Mr. F. R. Vida).

Won by three lengths, one length. Time 2:11 1-5.
Pari-mutuel—For win, $75.40; for place, $21.20; $22 and $13.50.
Cash sweeps—First, 78; second, 274; third, 534. Unplaced—117, 466, 88, 509, 209, 335, 555, 199 and 409.

10.—**The Nanyang Stakes.**—Value $300, second pony, $125, third pony, $100. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra. (Jockey allowance) —Seven furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morriss' Loganfield (Mr. A. J. P. Heard) ..152—1
Mr. P. Y. Wong's Si-Kiang, late Great Star (Mr. H. F. Hu) .....155—2
Captain Bahnson's Jomsburg (Mr. W. G. Crokam)..158—3
Also ran—Violet Ray, (Mr. H. Tomono), Wild Night (Mr. G. G. C. Harper), Little Nephew, late Possum (Mr. L. F. Soong), Charing Cross (Mr. Knoll), Soft Thing, late Blythe (Mr. S. B. M. Bremner), Wellington (Mr. H. W. Ip), Twenty-two Carat (Mr. F. R. Vida), Railway (Mr. J. Liou), Prairiewind (Mr. T. Hulthen), Inniskilling (Mr. D. S. Li) and Trostland (Mr. Y. Wong).

Won by three lengths, one length. Time 1:52 4-5.
Pari-mutuel—For win, $16; for place, $7.50; $16.10 and $19.90.
Cash sweeps—First, 60; second, 560; third, 526. Unplaced—335, 72, 10, 379, 73, 481, 149, 189, 562, 285 and 440.

11.—**The Land O'Plum Stakes.**—Value $300, second pony $125, third pony, $100. For griffins of 1920. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance $5. (Jockey allowance). Nine furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. Henry Morris' Setchfield (Mr. A. J. P. Heard) ..155—1
Mr. Four's Keysoe (Mr. F. R. Vida) .....161—2
Mr. Meguro's Rokko (Mr. J. Liou) .....152—3
Also ran—Commonland (Mr. Knoll), Coronation (Mr. W. G. Crokam), Little Boy (Mr. H. W. Ip) and Ivanhoe (Mr. T. U. Yih).

Won by many lengths, many lengths. Time 2:29.
Pari-mutuel—For win, $7.90; for place, $5.90; $8.70 and $7.90.
Cash sweeps—First, 448; second, 602; third, 78. Unplaced—526, 150, 31 and 181.

THE JOCKEY'S RECORDS

Riders	Win	2nd	3rd
A. J. P. Heard	5	0	0
J. Liou	2	1	2
D. S. Li	1	0	0
T. U. Yih	1	1	0
J. A. Hayes	1	0	1
W. F. Crokam	1	0	3
H. F. Hu	0	2	1
G. G. C. Harper	0	1	1
W. Hill	0	1	3
F. R. Vida	0	1	2
Knoll	0	2	1
Bremner	0	1	0
H. W. Ip	0	1	0

Shanghai Races—Spring Training

Saturday, April 3, 1920.

Pony	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	1½ miles	1¾ miles	2 miles	Last quarter
Woodland King ..	WGC	46.3	1.19.1	2.10.1	2.53.2	3.33.3	4.12.1	4.42.4	(late Castlewood)	30.3
Triumph	boy	35.2	1.10.2	1.44.4	2.17.3	(last mile of 1¼) ..		..	..	32.4
Comedy King	WGC	44.2	1.23.4	2.00	2.36.2	3.13	3.47	4.20.2	4.53	32.3
Winsome's Ches ..	boy	4 0	1.19.4	1.54.3	2.25.2	(last mile of 1¼) ..		..	..	30.4
Hallow E'en	boy	40	1.19.2	1.57.4	2.33.4	3.05	..	..	..	31.1
Spartan King	WGC	44.3	1.22	1.58.4	2.34.2	3.12.3	3.49.2	4.22.1	4.54.3	32.2
Colinto	boy	39	1.17.4	1.53	2.26	(last mile of 1¼) ..		..	..	33
Thermometer	boy	36.4	1.15	1.50	2.23.4	3.00	..	..	..	36.1
Silver Streak	boy	38	1.13.1	1.51.1	2.28	3.01.4	3.34.3	..	..	32.4
Rennik's Sub	SAS	43.1	1.20	1.55	2.27	..	..	..	..	32
Guldborg	WGC	44.1	1.26.2	2.08.4	2.51.3	3.32	4.09.3	4.41.1	..	31.3
Bydand	boy	38	1.16.1	1.51.1	2.23.4	2.54.3	..	..	..	30.4
P. L.'s Ches:	boy	37	1.14	1.51.2	2.27.3	3.01.1	..	..	..	33.3
Coutts' White	RMD	36.3	1.12.2	1.46	2.19	(last mile of 1¾) ..		..	..	33
Vulcanite	JC	39	1.05	1.53	2.29.1	3.03	..	..	..	33.4
Bremner's Grey Sub	SBMB	38.1	1.13	1.46.3	2.18.4	(last mile of 1¼) ..		..	..	32.1
Svendborg	WGC	44	1.21.1	1.52.2		..	..	..	.. (sub)	31.1
Liddell's Bay	boy	—	1.16.4	1.55	2.30	3.03.2	..	..	..	33.2
Exchequer Bill ...	boy	45.2	1.29	2.08	2.52	3.32	4.09	4.44	5.14	30
Wild Cat	MOS	—	1.17.3	1.55.2	2.32.2	3.05	..	..	..	32.3
Play Thing	boy	37	1.13	1.48	2.21	2.51.3	..	..	..	30.3
Ismailia	BDFB	37.3	1.17.1	1.58.1	2.37	3.10	..	..	..	33
Ewo Black Griffin.	boy	39.3	1.22.2	2.03.1	2.40.2	3.11	(last 1¼) ..		..	30.3
Coriander	SBMB	39.3	1.17.1	1.53.4	2.26.1	(last mile)		..	..	32.2
Saey Tai	MOS	39	1.20.2	1.58.3	2.34.2	3.07	..	..	..	32.3
Jackson's Grey ...	RMD	37.1	1.13	1.46.2	2.20.2	..	..	..	..	34
Coutts' Brown ...	boy					(last mile of 1½) ..		..	..	34
Liddel's Ches:	boy	35	1.12.2	1.48		2.57.4	..	..	..	—
Red Ensign	boy	43.2	1.21.1	2.01	2.40.3	3.17.2	3.50	..	..	32.3
Gulfsand	boy	39	1.14	1.50.4	2.25	2.57	3.29	..	..	32
Rusty	boy	39	1.19.1	1.57	2.31.3	3.04	..	..	.. (sub)	32.2
Jackson's Bay	RMD	39	1.17.3	1.53.3	2.28	3.01.2	..	..	.. (sub)	33.2
Middy's Marble ..	boy					..	..	..	.. (sub)	33.2
Chop Dollar	ESBR	33.3	1.06	1.39.4	2.13.1	..	..	..	..	33.2
Sorensen's Grey ..	boy	34.3	1.10.2	1.46.2	2.20.2	2.54	..	..	..	33.3
Cire's Cream	boy	40.2	1.19	1.56.4	2.34	3.07.3	3.38.2	..	..	30.4
Kadoorie's bay ...	boy	35	1.12.4	1.47	2.21	2.55	..	..	..	34
Seabird	JKB	39	1.14.1	1.47.2	2.18.2		..	..	..	31
Wisebird	boy		(late Widom)				..	..	..	31
Gladiator	boy	38.1	1.14.3	1.47.2	2.19.2		..	..	..	32
Cadzow's Glen ...	boy	32	1.09	1.44.4	2.16.3	2.52	..	..	..	35.2
Fairylight	boy	47	1.28	2.10	2.57	3.29	4.02.4	..	..	33.4
Little Dipper	boy	37	1.15	1.50.4	2.22.4	(last mile of 1½) ..		..	..	32

All the above on the inside course.

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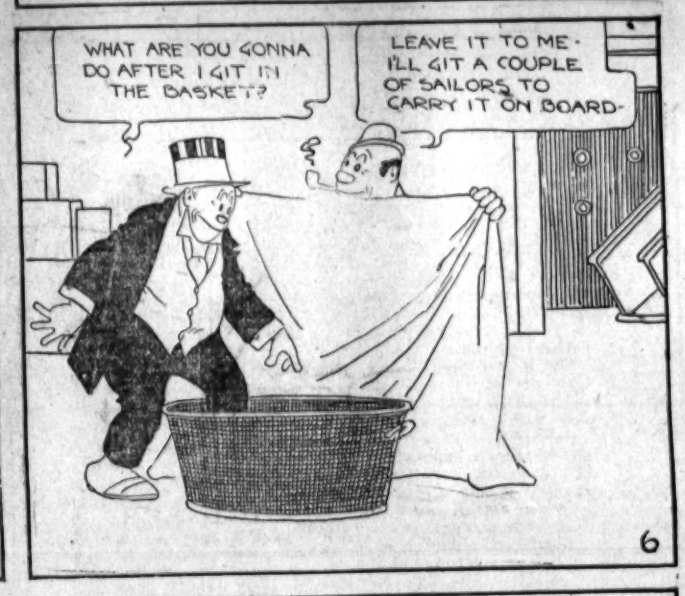
NEW STOCK

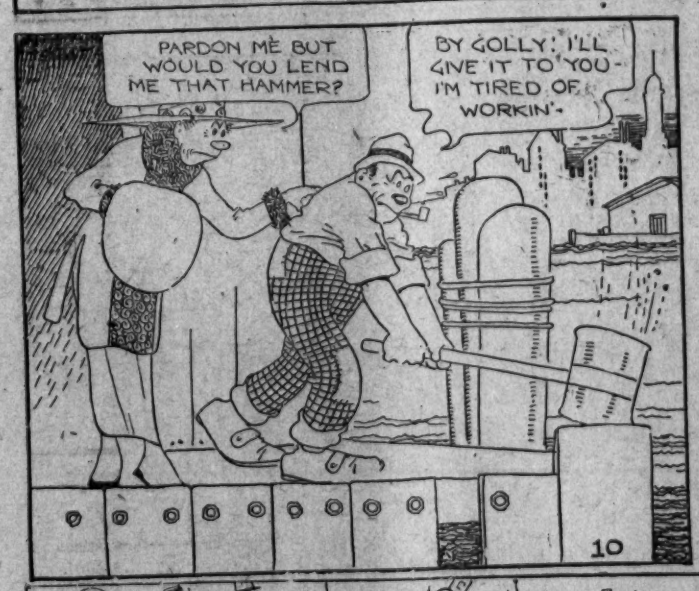
Comic Picture Section

Sunday, April 4th, 1920

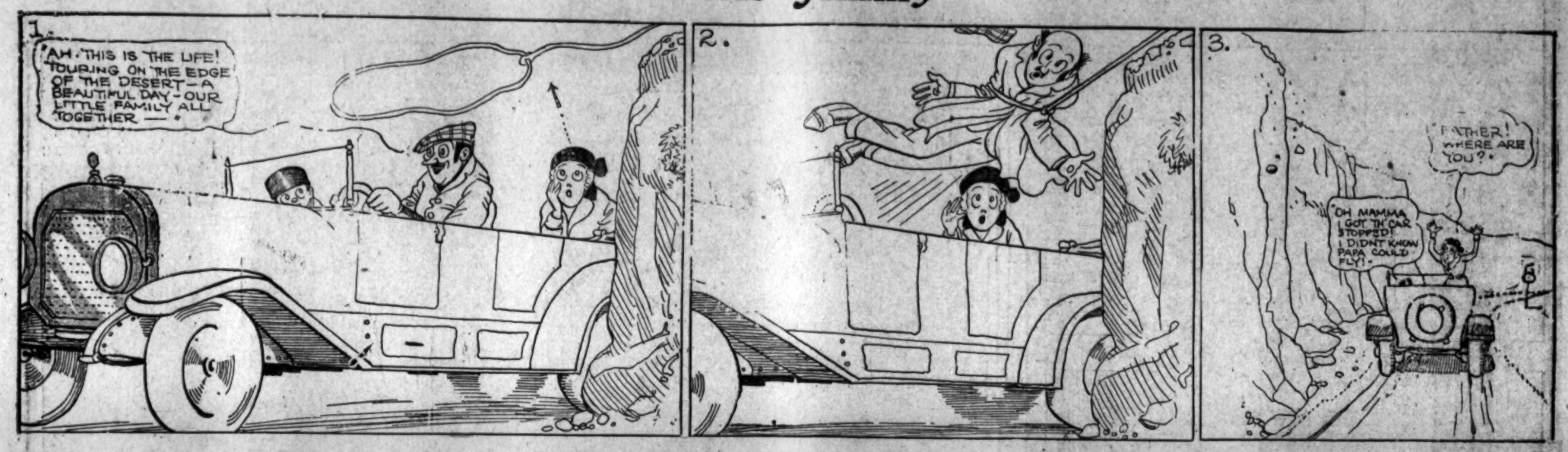
Bringing Up Father

MAGGIE-DARLIN' KIN I GIT OFF TODAY?
YOU CANNOT! WE ARE GOING DOWN TO THE DOCK- THE DUKE DE SPOOF IS SAILING TODAY AND WE MUST SEE HIM OFF!
2

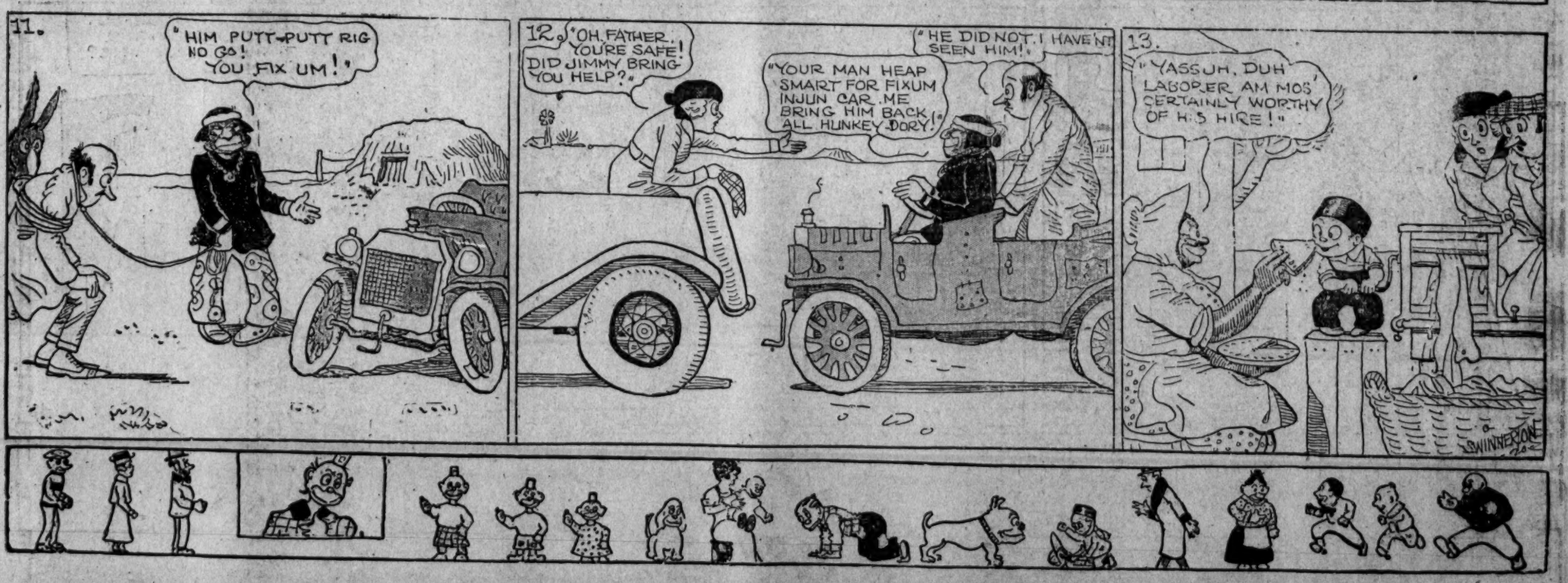




Little Jimmy


1.
AH. THIS IS THE LIFE! TOURING ON THE EDGE OF THE DESERT—A BEAUTIFUL DAY—OUR LITTLE FAMILY ALL TOGETHER —
2.
3.
"OH MAMMA I GOT TH' CAR STOPPED! I DIDN'T KNOW PAPA COULD FLY!"
"FATHER! WHERE ARE YOU?"

4.
"JIMMY THERE'S A RANCH OVER THERE. YOU MUST RUN OVER AT ONCE AND TELL THEM TO SEND HELP TO RAIL PAPA!"
5
"OH HURRY JIMMY!"
6.
"GENTS. ME AN' THIS LIL' OLE HAWSE IS GOIN' TO BE LIKE THE POSTAGE STAMP ON A LETTER, THE FLY ON FLY-PAPER OR THE WALL PAPER ON THE WALL. TAKE YER CHOICE AN' NOW LET GO ALL HOLTS!!"
"HI!"
7.
"GEEWHITTACKER!"


11.
"HIM PUTT-PUTT RIG NO GO! YOU FIX UM!"
12.
"OH FATHER. YOU'RE SAFE! DID JIMMY BRING YOU HELP?"
"HE DID NOT. I HAVE'NT SEEN HIM!"
"YOUR MAN HEAP SMART FOR FIXUM INJUN CAR. ME BRING HIM BACK ALL HUNKEY-DORY!"
13.
"YASSUH. DUH LABORER AM MOS' CERTAINLY WORTHY OF HIS HIRE!"
SWINNERTON